PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,976—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th April.
B.L.BRITANNIA	6925	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L.CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	29th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L.COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.L.INDIA	8900	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bollen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,360	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and south America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 14, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1432	23rd April.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI.
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—
United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.
The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundor and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 22nd April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about 22nd April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, about 21st April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

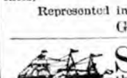
TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charges.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express service, before the public
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.
Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
ARE THOSE MOST SUITABLE
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS—STILL.

		CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner Wine	"	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58 0	30 0	65 8	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	"	37 0	...	41 4	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner Wine	"	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	"	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	"	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

SAUTERNES.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	per doz.	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	27 8	15 0	30 8	16 12

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOUR CREST, Rs. 20.
Correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

YOUR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
Artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

THE ABOVE CHARGE INCLUDES THE COST OF THE STEEL DIE, WHICH BECOMES THE CUSTOMER'S OWN PROPERTY, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STAMPING.

BEFORE ENGRAVING DIES A PENCIL SKETCH IS SENT FOR APPROVAL.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 4.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 5.
OTHER LINES, SUCH AS ADDRESS AND CLUB, CHARGED RE. 1 PER LINE EXTRA FOR ENGRAVING.

PRINTING FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.
Printing and supplying 100 Gentlemen's Cards, Rs. 2.
Printing and supplying 100 Ladies' Cards, Rs. 2-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BLACK HORSEHIDE FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES

IS VERY DURABLE, TAKES SUPERB POLISH, IS EXTREMELY SOFT.
CASH PRICES
OXFORD SHOES
Rs. 13-2.
LACED BOOTS
Rs. 16-0.

BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

ENGLISH WATCHES.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Have now on hand a magnificent Collection of
GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

In Gold and Silver Cases in various sizes. It is with pleasure and confidence that they offer them to the Public, knowing from experience what satisfaction English-made Time-keepers have always given their Owners. Many possessors of English-made Watches could honestly say of them "Fifty years ago I bought an English Watch, since when I have used no other."
English-made Watches come to us with an unbroken accord of advance and a reputation for superiority, extending over a period of 4 centuries. The English Watches offered are the finest Time-keepers, having the best grades of movements ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the Acme of Perfection. The following Watch appears to be a special favourite. It is an excellently finished Watch and will last a life-time.

DESCRIPTION.
Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Action, English Lever, Full Plate, Compensated Balance, Isochronous Hair-Spring, and most perfectly jewelled.
Cash Rs. 85-8. Credit Rs. 95.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.—Esplanade Road, Bombay.
HAVE just UNPACKED several cases containing the Latest NOVELTIES from VIENNA and BERLIN, Specially Selected.
LADIES' FANS—A Most Novel Selection—From Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 each.
LADIES' FANCY WORK-BOXES—In Plush, Satin & Leather—From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 each.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE CASES—In Sets—From Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.
BLOTTING AND CARD CASES—In Morocco & Russia Leather—From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each.
THREE-CORNER LOOKING-GLASSES—In Plush and Leather—From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 each.
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
DIAMOND, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND ZYLONITE.
TOYS IN VARIETIES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Stuart's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

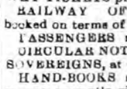
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA Old Court Street House.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, APOLLO BUNDER.

A CONCERT.

In Aid of the FUNDS of the ATHLETIC CLUB will be HELD at the ROOMS,

TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY) AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Pianoforte Solo...Souvenir de Notre Dame ...S Mazurette.
Mr. H. F. GOOD.
2 Song .....In Friendship's Name.....C Graham.
Miss MAYHEW.
3 Song .....Echo .....Lord Henry Somerset.
Mr. E. McCAUSLAND.
4 Song .....O, Maris Stella..... .....Piccolomini.
(With Violin obligato.)
Miss HEWSON.
5 Song..The Light that Lies in My Love's Eyes..Allan Macbeth.
Mr. A. IRVINE.
6 Song .....The Amorous Gold Fish ...Sydney Jones.
Miss HUMPHREY.
7 Song .....My Queen.....Blumenthal.
Mr. C. G. WEBSTER.
8 Cornet Solo.....The Star of Bethlehem .....Adams.
Mr. RHENIUS.

PART II.

1 Pianoforte Solo...Danse Negre .....Ascher.
Mr. F. W. J. VINING.
2 Song .....Jack Ashore.....W. H. Jude.
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
3 Song .....Heaven and Earth .....Pinsuti.
Miss HUMPHREY.
4 Song .....To Anthea .....Hatton.
Mr. C. G. WEBSTER.
5 Duet.....Albion, on Thy Fertile Plains ...Braham.
Messrs. W. & A. IRVINE.
6 Song .....Swallows .....Cowen.
Miss MAYHEW.
7 Song .....An Evening Song .....Blumenthal.
Mr. E. McCAUSLAND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS: Two Rupees and One Rupee.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. POSEIDON, from TRIESTE, FUIME and intermediate Ports are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned has been DISSOLVED from THIS DATE. All persons having claims against the "Advocate of India" are requested to send them in the "Advocate of India" within ten days from date.

F. F. GORDON.
FRED. GAINSFORD.

Bombay, 19th April, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the 12th day of March, 1897, I have been doing my OWN BUSINESS of MUCCADUM of several Mills and firms on my OWN PERSONAL ACCOUNT and NOT on behalf of the Firm of DHUNJEE MHOWJEE and Co., or KOOVERJEE MHOWJEE and Co., or of the JOINT FAMILY of the said Firm or on behalf of any other Firm or person whomsoever and the said Firm of Dhunjee Mhowjee and Co, or Kooverjee Mhowjee and Co., or the Joint Family of the said Firms have NO CONCERN whatsoever in my said Business. Any person or persons dealing with the said Firm of Dhunjee Mhowjee and Co., or Kooverjee Mhowjee and Co. or the Joint Family of the said firms in anywise with reference to the said Muccadumage business in future will do so at his or their own risk.—Dated 13th day of April, 1897.

PURMANUND KOOVERJI.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE BULSTRODE EDMUND RADCLIFFE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of GEORGE BULSTRODE EDMUND RADCLIFFE, late of Bombay, European, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps (retired), who died intestate at Bombay, on the 22nd day of February, 1897, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 10th day of April, 1897, to GEORGE HAMILTON BULSTRODE RADCLIFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Offices of the Undersigned, his Attorneys, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, or having property belonging to him, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of April, 1897.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BAYLEY AND DUNLOP,
30, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Administrator's Attorneys.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND BUNGALOW AT MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Damoder Sunderdas, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises, by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1897, at 1 p.m., pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of December, 1895, and made between the said Damodar Sunderdas of the one part, and the mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece of Government land (called Ambawady), together with the bungalow, stables, out-houses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, on the West side of Dr. Gokuldas Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand two hundred and thirty-four square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. B 2780, old Survey No. 21, and New Survey No. 2-7255, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Doongersi Road, and partly by the privata road of Jaitha Doongarsi, on or towards the west partly by the Hindoo charitable ground and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the north partly by the said private road of Jaitha Doongarsi and partly by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on or towards the south by the property of Jaitha Doongarsi and separated therefrom by a party wall, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 20 21 and ward 3157, and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. O. Leary as tenant, and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustia, and Kolah, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF BALES OF TWIST, IRON SAFE, &c.

Under instructions from C.A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee to the estate and effects of re Poonumchund Nagindas, Nyalchand Lalloo, and Lalloo Khasal, trading together under the name of Poonumchund Nagindas, adjudged insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1897, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the shops at Tambe Katta, and Gulalwaddy (Bholwada) out of Fort, stock-in-trade of a large quantity of white and coloured twist of different numbers in bales and in loose bundles, iron safe, brass lamp, empty mehta boxes, cupboard, mattress, pillows, pictures, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 20th April, 1897.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PASSENGERS COMING INTO BOMBAY.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the seventeenth instant, all passengers, of all classes, coming into Bombay by Through Trains, that is by Trains from Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Poona, and Raichur will be MEDICALLY EXAMINED at KALYAN STATION, by Medical Officers appointed by Government, and any of these trains which are now timed to stop at Dennauli, Diva, Mumbra, Bhandoop, and Ghaut-Cooper will cease to stop at those stations after the date referred to.

Passengers for those Stations, by Through Trains, should alight at Kalyan, and should proceed to their destinations by a subsequent Local Train.

All Passengers, by all Local Trains, except those holding Periodical Season Tickets, or Free Residential Passes, will be Medically Examined at Coorla.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the fifteenth of April, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM LONAULI TO BOMBAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that on TUESDAY next, the twentieth instant, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will be run for the convenience of Passengers returning to Bombay from Lonauli, Khandalla, and Neral, leaving Lonauli at 7 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 10-50 Railway time.

This Train will stop at Khandalla, Kurjat, Neral, Kalyan and Byculla, and First, Second and Third Class Passengers with their luggage will be booked by it at the Usual Rates.

The Special Train will run to the following Time Table, namely :—

	H. M.
Lonauli.....Dep.	7 0
Khandalla.....Arr.	7 9
Do. .....Dep.	7 11
Karjat .....Arr.	8 18
Do .....Dep.	8 24
Neral.....Arr.	8 42
Do. .....Dep.	8 47
Kalyan.....Arr.	9 25
Do. .....Dep.	9 31
Byculla.....Arr.	10 35
Do. .....Dep.	10 49
Victoria Terminus—	
Bombay .....Arr.	10 51

Reserved accommodation will be given on this Train only and not on the daily 6 A.M. Train from Poona.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the fifteenth of April, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

WITH the approval of the BOARD of DIRECTORS and Government, Mr. I. O'CALLAGHAN, General Traffic Manager, has been APPOINTED to officiate as Agent of the Company during the absence of the undersigned on one month and fourteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th April 1897.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 15th April 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

		Rs. a.
1	Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½	" " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼	" " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCES DOCK.

FOR SALE.

Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage.....	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s WHISKY.

(IN DUMPY BOTTLES.)

THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH ; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, excellent for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and all complaints of the Chests, Lungs, and Throat, Re. 1.

APONIADYNE—A remarkable preparation for Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, and Throat Affections, Re. 1.

BEYNON & CO. | ENGLISH CHEMISTS. | BOMBAY & POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
READING AND LONDON.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1897.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLESTREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manilla.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 21,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as approved in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION, No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually suppressing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the most dangerous complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... "	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL... "	2,250,000

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	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 40m. Sun sets, 6h., 13m. High water, 0-33m., 1-50a. Low water, 8-50m., 7-35a.
Easter Tuesday.
Mr. K. R. Kama's lecture on "Easter Holidays," Framji Cowasji Institute, 8 p.m.
Concert, Y. M. C. A., 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Tokio entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Clan Alpine left it on Saturday.

JUVENILE PLAY.—Rustom Jehanghir, a Parsee boy, aged fourteen months, residing with his parents at De Lisle Road, was, on Sunday afternoon, playing with a bottle, containing carbolic acid, when the child accidentally upset the contents on himself, causing burns on the left side of his body. The child was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

MR. K. R. CAMA'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujrati at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6 o'clock, this evening, by Mr K. R. Cama, the president of the mandali. The topic selected for the evening is "The Easter Holidays." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

CONCERT.—In view of the great paucity of entertainments in Bombay during the last few months, there should be a large audience at the concert to be given at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, this evening, in aid of the funds of the Athletic Club. A capital programme has been arranged, the performers including several local amateurs, whose names are in themselves sufficient to ensure the success of the concert.

ACCIDENT AT A QUARRY-HOLE.—Sowram Anunta, a cart driver, aged thirty years, residing at Dongree, was, on Sunday noon, digging red earth from a quarry belonging to Burjorji Maneckji at Sewree Cross Road, and filling it in his cart to convey it to Dongree, when a large piece of boulder slipped and fell on to the man, causing a fracture of both the thigh bones. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

ALLEGED DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.—Sanachund Jairamdas, residing on the first floor of a house in Chuckla Street, reported to the police, on Saturday afternoon, that during his absence from home, about noon on that day, his wife locked the door and went out to see a friend of hers. On her return home, about 3 p.m., she found the lock lying open on the ground, and on entering the room discovered a deal wood box broken open and gold ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 348, and Rs. 17 in cash abstracted therefrom.

WELL-DESERVED PUNISHMENT.—Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, convicted Pida Hoosein Mahomedali, a Borah, on a charge of indecent behaviour on the public road, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or to suffer twelve days' rigorous imprisonment. The accused made some indecent gestures to some Parsee ladies who were seated on the verandah of a house at Parsee Borah Bazaar Street, on the morning of the 18th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Overture	Elizia E Claudio—Mercadante.
Secne (Euphonion. Solo)	By the Fountain—Stephen Adams
Selection	Rigoletto—Verdi.
Valse	Annie—Horton.
Intermezzo	Outhe Road to Moscow—Paul de Loetz.
Valse	Avant Le Bal—Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Vinayak Hurrishunker, residing with his family at Fanaswady, locked up the door of his house about three months ago, and went with his family to reside at Bhandup, in consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic in Bombay. He, however, occasionally used to visit his house at Fanaswady to see that everything was all right. On Saturday night last he received a telegram from a friend that the lock on the door of his house was found to have been broken off. He immediately came down to Bombay, and on making an examination of the property in the room, discovered two boxes had been broken open, and silk wearing apparel, to the value of Rs. 1,500, stolen therefrom.

DROWNED IN THE BABULLA TANK.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Imambbara Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, respecting the death of Gonda Gara, aged fourteen years, son of a Municipal halalkore, residing at Oomercary. During the absence of his father on Sunday morning the lad went out, in company of some other boys, collecting bones in the streets. They were walking along the Babulla Tank Road, when seeing some bones lying on the slops leading down the water in the tank, deceased went up to pick them up, and while doing so his foot slipped and he fell in. He once rose to the surface of the water and then sank again. A man dived in and recovered the body of the lad, life being then extinct. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FALLEN OVERBOARD.—Gopalji Ruttonsingh, residing at Mandvie, who returned to Bombay on Saturday by the steam-ship Bahaduri from Cutch-Mandvie, where he had gone on account of the plague in Bombay, reported to the police, on arrival, that he boarded the vessel on the morning of the 17th instant together with his two wives. About 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day he found one of his wives, named Manbai, aged about forty years, missing. The vessel was searched, but no trace of the woman could be found. She was suffering from sea-sickness, and is believed to have fallen overboard. She was seen alive by the husband about an hour previous to her disappearance. The woman had ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,500 on her person.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Sunday morning one Haji Mahomed Alli, a foreman of stevedore labourers, was walking along the Imambbara Road, and while passing the Babulla Tank, noticed the dead body of a human being floating on the surface of the water. He informed a policeman doing duty at the Jail Road, and shortly after Inspector Meyers arrived at the Tank and had the body removed. The body, which was much decomposed, was dressed in a pyrad, a pair of trousers, and a head cloth. The information being circulated, the body was subsequently identified to be that of a Seedee widow, named Jaffron, aged about thirty years, who had no fixed place of residence, and who subsisted by begging. She was silly and stupid, though not actually mad. About five or six days ago she was seen taking part in a Seedee nautch at Khoja Street, during night time. She danced in the nautch until the small hours of the morning, when she left, and nothing was heard about her since. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, on view of the body of the deceased Jaffron, when the jury brought an open verdict.

THE INTERESTING DISCOVERY OF WHOLESALE THEFT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Pursesaid Dharma Hurri, a basket coolie, on a charge of dishonestly receiving, concealing, and disposing of gold and silver watches, of the value of Rs. 780, the property of the Reliance Watch Company. The watches formed part of the property, valued at Rs. 8,000, stolen about three years ago. The circumstances which led to the recovery of the property have already been reported. It appears that Mr. Furdoonji Dadabhoy, employed in the Sassoon Mill, took a silver watch, valued at Rs. 80, to the Reliance Watch Company, on the 1st instant, for repairs, Mr. Fetterlie, the manager of the company, on looking at the watch, identified it as a part of the property stolen on the 7th July 1894. The watch was handed over to the police, on enquiries, ascertained that Mr. Furdoonji has purchased it from one Narayen Mahadoo, a jobber in the same mill, for Rs. 18. On being interrogated by the police, Narayen stated that he had bought the watch from the accused for Rs. 8-8. The police took the accused in custody, and on searching his place recovered the property mentioned in the charge. The accused then stated that he found the property in the excavations of the foundation of the Sankli Tank Fire Brigade Station. He did not know that the property was stolen, and being illiterate and ignorant of the law, kept the property to himself. His Worship convicted the accused on a charge of criminal misappropriation of property, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 15th April 1897 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 10th April 1897	255,100
Balance to be remitted from 11th April 1897 to 31st March 1898	12,744,900

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without saving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

THE Society soon found that the accommodation at their disposal would not permit of their providing for all the candidates for admission into the schools, nor had they means to afford further extensions than the arrangements they had made for a hundred children of each sex. They also considered the difficulties and delays of travelling from the different districts to the presidency in those remote times, steam-ships and railways being unknown then. The Committee, therefore, came to the conclusion that the best means of communicating their benevolent assistance in the education of the poor as widely as possible to as many persons would be to start District Schools in the chief and important stations. Their attention having been called to the state of the children of European soldiers invalided or transferred to the veteran Battalion then located at Thana, where they were exposed to the scenes of debauchery and idleness in a garrison, they decided to undertake the support of a school for their benefit in the Thana fort, under the patronage of Mr. S. Babington, Judge and Magistrate. It was placed under the superintendence of the Chaplain, and provision was made for introducing Dr. Bell's system of education. The Bishop of Calcutta, on his visitation to Bombay, left a donation of Rs. 100 for the purposes of this school. The attendance rose to over forty in a short time, of which half were natives. However, after a few years the attendance became very meagre and on the removal of the Battalion from the station it was ultimately closed in 1835.

About the same time another school was started on the same basis at Surat. A beginning was made with about twenty children, a moiety of whom only was European. The chief difficulty was in procuring suitable teachers, which was, however, gradually overcome. The attendance rose in a short time, and the expenses were chiefly met from the fees collected and sacramental collections. A few girls also attended the Surat school. However, it was found very difficult to get anything like a regular attendance, and the Chaplain complained in 1821 that "he was quite at a loss to devise any plan to improve it. The only object, it seems, the parents have in view is to get sufficient knowledge to enable the children to work as writers in public offices. Such education is very soon communicated, and then the children leave off attending classes, but the Society have the further object to improve and instruct the mind. For this object some degree of conciliation is necessary to keep the children longer under instruction. The next generation, it must be hoped, will be able to value education better." After a while the numbers rose to seventy, and the master's place was occupied by a Parsi. However, with the removal of the European soldiers from the district, the European element became very meagre, and the S. P. G. Mission having offered to take charge of the school, it was transferred to the Mission in 1843. The prosperity of Surat in those days might be easily imagined when it is stated that the annual subscription and donations from the station were counted by thousands. The Church offertory annually collected after a sermon amounted to those days to over Rs. 500. A school was also established at Broach, and another at Kaira; but these did not last long. Owing to apathy and general indifference of parents and undisciplined children, the undertaking of education was very trying and no regularity could be enforced. The one at Broach had more than one trial, but it never succeeded.

The society assumed the superintendence of about half-a-dozen Regimental schools, and helped to improve the quality of education given therein. They were all gradually brought under Dr. Bell's system, for which purpose the teachers were specially instructed in the Society's Bombay schools. Among these the one at Matoonga was very important one. The Hon'ble Company's artillery were then camped at Matoonga. There were two separate schools for boys and girls, respectively. The girls school was placed under a teacher trained in the Society's Central School, and made creditable progress. It was supervised by some ladies residing in the station. On the removal of the artillery, the numbers attending the schools dwindled down, and the girls school was entirely closed, but the boys school was kept going for a few years for the native children. In the Regimental schools, classes were provided for adults as well as for children, drawing the attention of Government to the condition of the soldiers' children in India, it was pointed out that the Native Battalions had each a number of boys attached to it, the children of sepoys, who were allowed by the Government a small sum monthly and disciplined and admitted into the line when of suitable age. The directors of the Society, therefore, suggested to Government the introduction of a similar plan in the Hon'ble Company's European Regiments and Battalions of Artillery might probably prove equally beneficial to the Company, whilst in a moral point of view the arrangement could not fail of being productive of the best effect. Further on, they remarked that "The members the Committee became acquainted with the state of children of Europeans in this country, the more they felt the necessity and importance of their exertions. There is one description of the children to which, in addition to those mentioned in the first report, they would beg the serious attention of the public they particularly allude to the children of His Majesty's soldiers when ordered to Europe. These men are not permitted to take home with them their native families, and no provision being made for them in this country, their children are thrown upon the world totally unprovided for. The mother is in most cases unable to afford them the common necessaries of life, much less to provide anything like moral instruction. In some cases the mother is dead, and then the children become associated with the lowest profligates. The question is one in which the moral character of the parent is not to be so much regarded as whether the children of British soldiers forcibly separated from their fathers in a heathen land should be left exposed to every species of vice and idolatry or by being virtuously brought up in the religion of their father be made good men and good Christians." The character in which they appear as guardians of the religious education of the British poor is most keenly alive throughout their career, and the Society did not rest until they got the Government, through the kind exertions of his Excellency Sir Charles Colville, K. C. B., the Commander-in-Chief, to establish in 1821 a Military Asylum for the Bombay Presidency.

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Further sums promised in connection with the Chatfield Memorial Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Sorabji J J High School, Head Master and Staff, Surat	90	0
Middle school Head Master and staff, Surat	25	0
Teachers of the Mission High and A V Schools, Surat	17	0
Municipal Schools, Surat	35	4
Sir J J English School Head Master and Staff, Surat	10	0
Hansraj Municipal School Head Master and Staff Surat	6	10
K B Barjorji Edulji Modi, Surat	10	0
Rao Bahadur Chundulal Mathuradas, Surat	10	0
Rao Saheb Hiralal Narotundas, Surat	20	0
Mr Soorajmal Nagarji Factor, Surat	5	0
Mr Nagindas Mulchand, Surat	5	0
Mr Gulabdas Gopaldas, Surat	5	8
Mr Kaikhushro Edulji Modi, Surat	5	0
Mr Bhowandas Jagivandas Moore, Surat	5	0
Mr Jamietram Nanabhai, Surat	3	0
Mr Manchharam Gheldbhai, Surat	2	0
Mr Vijubai Harvallabhadas Gnandhi, Surat	2	0
Laxmi Khusalbai Mistress, R D Girl School	2	0
Mr Pemanand Itcharam Mehtaji, R D Girl School	2	0
Mr Jeysing Talakchand for self and other Masters Thasra Taluka, Kaira	33	6
Mr Jeyshankar Mahashankar for self and other Teachers Sanand Taluk, Ahmedabad	23	8
Mr Maganlal Maribhoy for self and other Teachers Zalod Taluka, Panchmahal	13	12
Mr Ratanji Gurbhai for self and other Teachers Olpad Taluka, Surat	14	12
Mr Chhaganlal Motiram for self and other Masters Kapadvanj Taluka Kaira	25	6
Taluka Master and other Teachers Deogadh, Panchmahals	10	0
Mr Dwarkadas Parashram for self and other Teachers Taluka Od Kaira	5	4
Mr Shivlal Jadavji for self and other Teachers Dholka Taluka, Ahmedabad	35	11
Mr Desaibhai Javerbhai for self and other Teachers Borsad Taluka Kaira	25	0
Mr Jivanlal Tribhuwan for self and other Teachers Mohmadi Taluka Kaira	16	0
Mr Chhotlal Hargovind for self and other Teachers Nadiad Taluka Kaira	100	0
Raosahb Atmaram Jotiram, Patel, Baroda	50	0
Mr Framboskram for self and other Teachers Mandvio Taluka Kaira	5	3
Mr R R Natu for self and other Masters Belgaon High School, Belgaon	25	0
Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balwant Pandse Commissioner C D Poona	40	0
Total amount promised	685	2
Amounts previously detailed	10,915	5
Grand total	11,580	7
Actual collections up to date	8,674	14

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 18.

10 p.m.	81·4

MONDAY.—APRIL 19.

6 a.m.	80·7
10 a.m.	87·0
2 p.m.	86·2
6 p.m.	83·8

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearlier pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance, to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from a decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole sale Depot, 11, Fox Ingdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has been granted leave of absence for six months and twenty-two days, from May the 1st.

COLONEL A. H. TURNER, Colonel on the Staff, Fyzabad, proceeds to England owing to ill-health. Colonel Macgregor, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, will act for him.

MAJOR-GENERAL STEDMAN has been granted eight months' leave of absence at home; Brigadier-General McLeod, Bangalore, officiating in command of the Burma District.

MAJOR-GENERAL TUCKER, commanding the Secunderabad District, proceeds on sixty days' privilege leave; Lieutenant-Colonel Chaytor, Northamptonshire Regiment, assuming temporary command of the District.

THE Commander-in-Chief, during his recent visit to Ranikhet and Chaubattia, inspected the Yorkshire Regiment, the half battalion of the Cameronians, and the troops in standing camp. There was a parade of nearly 2,000 British infantry on the occasion. At Almora Sir George White inspected the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL starts the day after the meeting of the local Legislative Council at Lucknow next Wednesday on a short circular tour to Aligarh, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, and Bareilly, returning to Lucknow on Friday 30th.

THE following appointments have been made :—Captain Shakespear, 2nd Gurkhas, to command the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion. Captain Geddes, R. A., to be D. A. A. G. for the Royal Artillery, Bombay Command. Captain Peach, 3rd Madras Infantry, to be an unpaid Military Attache in the Military Department of the Government of India.

THE Jeypore Libel Case, in which the editor and the proprietor of a native paper were charged with publishing a libel on Rai Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji, Prime Minister of Jeypore, has ended in the conviction of both the accused, upon whom severe sentences of imprisonment and fine have been passed. The libel, writes a contemporary, was of the sordid kind of which many examples might be culled almost daily from the less respectable portion of the vernacular press: but the case had an interest of its own from the fact that the object of the libel was the Bengali Prime Minister of a Rajput State. Rai Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji is an alien who has been far too successful an administrator not to have made many enemies in the State of his adoption, and as the Judge said in delivering judgment in the case, it is a strong proof of the integrity of his career that in the course of the present trial "not one single instance of official misconduct or impropriety" has been established against him.

A LARGE meeting of the leading members of the Borah community was held at the bungalow of Seth Mohmedally Allibhoy, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta, at which a resolution was passed, thanking Seth Adamjee Peerbhoy, J.P., of Bombay for opening a plague and fever hospital at his own expense for the Borah community and for his continuous past charities amounting to over a lakh of rupees.

A REPRESENTATIVE meeting of all Bengal public bodies was held on Tuesday, when a resolution was adopted to request the Sheriff of Calcutta to call a public meeting on the 22nd instant to devise means for commemorating in a befitting manner the sixtieth year of the reign of the Queen-Empress. Mr. H. C. Williams suggested that a statue of the Queen would be the best way of doing this. Ultimately a strong committee was appointed to draft resolutions, select speakers, and make such other arrangements as may be necessary for the public meeting.

HINDUS and Mahomedans, numbering 150, met at Raja Harbans Singh's house at Lahore on Wednesday last to consolidate proposals to re-establish friendly relations between the two communities. Dewan Bahadur Dewan Ram Nath addressed valuable advice to the editors of the vernacular papers, many of whom were present. He appealed to them in the name of all that was good and true to abstain from acrimonious writing of any kind, and begged them in the best interests of the country to use every bit of their power to further the good work. He said the country ought to be deeply grateful to the British rulers for the freedom allowed to the press, and gratitude could not be better shown than by gentlemen of the press themselves using their power only in the best interest of the people irrespective of distinctions of caste, creed, and race. He referred also to the kindly advice given them by their good and noble Lieutenant-Governor whose desire was to see good-will and harmony prevail among the various races in the Punjab. His Honor had a deep and warm interest in all that was for the good of the people. Failure in their work meant for the city a public calamity, for the authorities would reluctantly have to impose a punitive police force on the city at a cost of several thousands of rupees a month.

THE American Consul at Chemnitz, in a late report, observes that, in spite of freight reductions on coal all over Germany and the other efforts to encourage the consumption of German coal, the trade in British coal is still a very large one. In 1895 it amounted to 4,000,000 tons, and it increased last year. In the first nine months of last year the North Sea ports took 1,800,000 tons and the Baltic ports 2,166,666 tons of English coal. Of the increased consumption of coal in German ports in 1896 over 90 per cent. was British coal. "Berlin, more than any other city in the empire, shows how powerful is English coal as a competitor with that produced here," for the figures given by the Consul show that, while the total consumption of the capital increased by 40 per cent., the increase in the German coal consumed there was only 12 per cent., the rest being British. "Not the least interesting factor in forming an estimate of the empire's competing capacity is this of coal production, consumption, and the amount imported. The cheaper labour, if it is a cheaper than England's, is oft times offset by just such items. England has here advantages over all her Continental rivals. Her coal is cheapre and better than theirs."

M. CLEMENCEAU continues in the *North-American Review* his searching examination of the state of the French navy. His contention is that the navy is unequal to its mission, that even its new ships are of old type, and that its administration is bound in triple coils of red tape. The permanent officials manage to have the better of every reformer. They drove Gambetta's vigorous Minister of Marine, Gougeard, out of office, and, after him, Admiral Aube. They are still for invulnerability at the cost of speed, that is to say for heavy ironclad rather than fast cruisers. Admiral Aube seized the true principle. The wars of the future, he said, will be "wars of cruise—that is mercantile wars." The instruments of these wars are swift cruisers for the chase, gunboats and torpedoes for defence When Admiral Courbet fought the Chinese, his fleet was inferior even to theirs in speed. The Navy Department builds slowly even when it has to build small. It took eight years to turn out the cruiser *Dupuy de Lome* in a condition for effective service. The *Majestic*, our British ironclad, of more than twice her tonnage, was completed for sea in two years. Allowing even for the trade discount on patriotic jeremiads this constitutes a serious indictment. It will give satisfaction in this country only, because it shows that other fleets can be criticised as well as ours. We have had so much of this sort of thing to put up with that it is only in human nature to rejoice in the prospect of its passing round.

A BOARD of Trade decision was given, on March 9, in Glasgow, as to the loss of the City of Agra on Feb. 2, off the Spanish coast. The vessel was on a voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and carried a crew of seventy-one and two passengers. Nine Europeans and twenty-four Lascars were drowned. The Court found that the loss of life was due to the panic of the Lascers. The Court did not deal with Capt. Fraue's certificate, the stranding being due to insufficient allowance for indraught during the storm.

A CIVIL SERVANT ON HIS RETIREMENT.

MR. F. H. SKRINE writes to *Capital* :—

Sir,—Since your contemporary the *Pioneer* announced last month that I was about to resign the Civil Service I have received innumerable letters from friends anxious to know why I have adopted so crucial a course. It is due to my colleagues and to the people of this province that I should, to a certain extent, take them into my confidence at this crisis. I will do no more than allude here to my private grievances, for the press has never been used by me as a vehicle for representing them. There exist constitutional channels for that purpose, of which I will not fail to take advantage. In this communication I will confine myself to causes which affect the whole body of my colleagues, and, therefore, indirectly, the millions for whose happiness they are responsible.

It is the fashion with Viceroys on returning to ease and dignity, and with Secretaries of State, to eulogize the Covenanted Civil Service; and, indeed, everyone who is aware of the adverse conditions under which its tasks is performed must admire the fortitude and the sense of public duty which animate the units composing it. But of corporate life this Service no longer possesses a spark, and the attempts made of late years to galvanize it into collective action have resulted only in the evolution of a particularly hideous disaster. It began to die with the extinction of Haileybury; for what esprit de corps can there be in so heterogeneous a body, while social distinctions and pride of birth are still so strong among us? The process of destruction has been hastened by the gradual formation of a small dominant caste which has grown out of the complexity of official work, the weakness of our rulers and the annual migration to hill stations. Now, the advantages of life on those breezy heights are enormous. Those who are privileged to enjoy it have a climate and scenery superior to those of England (see the trenchant remarks of Sir Henry Cunningham, who alone of members of the Indian Finance Commission had the courage to raise his voice against the injustice of the exodus). They have a numerous and varied society to count on, and domestic surroundings more sumptuous, while they are more cheaply purchased than those at the command of the middle classes in Europe. And all these advantages are monopolized by them with pension rules and salaries calculated to preserve health and counter-balance the great inconvenience of life in the plains. A Divisional Commissioner, for instance, has duties as onerous as those of any Secretary, with a far larger share of responsibility, and yet he must spend at least a quarter of his income on ice, punkas, leave, often on sick certificate, and on maintaining a separate establishment for his wife and children in the hills or at home. As to leave, what Secretary is there who does not avail himself of every month to his credit? I was positively refused leave last September, though my wife was prostrated with typhoid and I with malarial fever, the latter contracted in the execution of my duty. It is needless to enlarge upon the enjoyment these inealculable advantages should cling to them with a limpet-like tenacity. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was for ten and a half months in charge of a district; Mr. H. J. S. Cotton has put in 16 months of district and divisional work; Mr. C. E. Buckland eight and Mr. Risley three months. All the rest of these gentlemen's service has been passed in Secretariat work. There are many other cases evidencing the growth of an abuse which has taken the heart out of the "rank and file" who really govern India. But the sweetness long drawn out of service in pleasant appointments is the only vantage possessed by the Secretariat clique. They have secured a virtual monopoly of the higher executive appointments, the natural channels leading to which being conspicuous success in the government of districts and divisions. It is just as if Lord Hammond or Lord Welby had aspired to the offices of Foreign Minister or Chancellor of the Exchequer. There is no fetich about Secretariat work. It is very often of a slipshod quality; and I could pick as many grammatical holes in Government resolutions as Cobbett did in poor King George the Third's Speech from the Throne.

The ferocious self-seeking, the postponement of public to private interests which are now so rampant, are subjects of remark with all who read the newspapers. The *Pioneer*, which is certainly not open to the imputation of being "agin Government" animadverted lately on the nimbleness with which high officials skipped from province to province, regardless of the necessity that exists for maintaining the continuity of administrative traditions. This solid caste is kept together by a tacit understanding that outsiders shall never break their ranks. A Lieutenant Governor (or a Chief Commissioner) is often uncomfortably aware that his Secretaries "know too much," and as he can assimilate only such official provender as he receives from them, he is always very much in their hands. Hence it is within the power of Secretaries to suppress the work of possible rivals, to misrepresent their character, to stab their reputation. An eminent subordinate of the Government of India who has lately retired said when the tactics of a colleague, notorious for that kind of things, were canvassed in his presence, "You know a successful Secretary must be a bit of a snake!"

I have enlarged, perhaps, sufficiently on the humiliation inflicted on the vast majority of the Civil Service by their exclusion from all the sweets of office. The surroundings in which the "submerged nine-tenths" are forced to live are to the last degree depressing. To tell the story of the decay of mental life and the deterioration of physical environment in Lower Bengal would carry me too far. Their ruinous effect is enhanced by the frequent transfers which are the rule; and by the absence of proper house accommodation. I have five times been compelled to set up home in twice as many years; and on each occasion I have lost heavily on the sale of my effects. So complete is the absence now-a-days of *esprit de corps* that one's successors rarely purchase any large proportion of one's household furniture. A Divisional Commissioner (not *my* successor, I am glad to say) lately refused to take over a single stick of his predecessor's, who was driven to the ignominious expedient of selling his servants and carriages. A new comer is, in feed, fortunate if the bungalow, sacred for time immemorial to his predecessor in office, has not been allowed to slip into native hands. High officials are increasingly common who squat "camp fashion" in circuit houses. This house question is one of pressing importance, and should long since have been grappled with by Government. What a contrast is there between Belvedere blazing with newly-installed electric light and maintained by a recently doubled sumptuary allowance, and the heaps of mouldy ruins in which the average Bengal District Officer fights a pernicious climate!

Unfavourable surroundings and the immense growth of harassing routine work have re-acted most disastrously on the administration. Scarcely anything is done to develop the natural resources of the Province. Even the enlightening masses of semi-barbarians from the grasp of the village Shylock. What Bengal, indeed, wants is not the Cadastral Surveyor, the law-giver, or even the schoolmaster, but the civil engineer. She cries for drainage in the fever-haunted central districts. The Rajapur scheme, one of the few carried out during the last ten years, pays twenty per cent. and I could point to scores of better ones. She cries for pure water, bridges and roads everywhere. In the Chittagong District there are millions of acres of deep loam covered with jungle; while Behar and the Santal Perganas cannot maintain their population. And how utterly erroneous is our whole educational system! A late High Court Judge once remarked to me that the Secretariat and the Educational Department were the two *vera congeners* of the Civil Service. He said that the "schoolmasters" from England who, in point of birth and attainments, were not at all behind civilians, found themselves branded as Uncovenanted and the bitterness and jealousy thus engendered re-acted strongly on their teachings. And we have given the disaffected throughout the peninsula a *lingua franca* in which to communicate their hopes and plottings. Yearly do our schools and colleges convert thousands of youths who would have been happy and useful at the paternal plough-tail into abject office-seekers or sullen Adullamites. The rich and beautiful vernaculars have been shamefully neglected. The whole provincial allotment for fostering them is, I believe, Rs. 10,000 annually. District technical education, which I laboured so hard to promote eight years ago, is persistently discouraged.

It is not my task to seek a remedial system for abuses so inveterate. I would however, suggest that some good might be effected by the conversion of the Board of Revenue into an Executive Council. I mean no disrespect to my old friends who are, for the moment, guiding the destinies of that venerable craft; but the truth must be told. It is costly, cumbrous and antiquated; while, as it is frequently in conflict with the Lieutenant-Governor, it is a source of positive weakness. A council would relieve the head of the administration of a vast amount of responsibility and of routine work which is too heavy a burden for any mortal's shoulders. A late tenant of the high office told me that half his mistakes had been committed because he never had time to look about him. A body of experienced advisers would supply a much-needed break-power and prevent the execution of hasty resolves, the exhibition of moral weakness which are so fraught with political harm. It would lessen the jobbery and favoritism which seem inseparable from the concentration of such vast patronage in one man's hands.

And what shall I say of the annual migration to Simla, which has been imitated by provincial Governments of all degrees! It is an abuse which has been endured only because it has grown imperceptibly, and so many are interested in maintaining it. That it should have sucked the life blood of the administration for thirty years will not be credited by our successors a generation hence. If only for the sake of public morality, toleration should no longer be extended to the almost universal craving to avoid the inconveniences of a residence in the plains. What a spectacle does this blunted sense of public duty on the part of scores of high officials afford to the people of India! Few who have not repeatedly visited Simla, as I have done, are aware of the extent of this evil. I have taken the trouble to count in the Simla directory the number of European and Eurasian subordinates of the Government of India alone who summer there. It is precisely four hundred and forty-four, and this in addition to perhaps three times the number of Babus who are dragged there annually much against their will, and consoled for chattering teeth and being packed like herrings, by handsome "hill allowances." The gross cost to the State of these flittings to half a score of sanitaria must be something enormous, but the skilful juggling in the annual accounts baffles the too curious enquirer.

Now I am not an opponent *quand meme* of the Simla exodus. It is vain to point to Cornwallis and Wellesley toiling for years in the swamps, for had they possessed a European climate within a few hours of Calcutta, they would not have been content with Government House and Barrackpore. I think that Viceroys, Lieutenant-Governors, and their advisers, on whom depend such vital interests, are entitled to the best and healthiest surroundings procurable. But what claim have such departments as those in the following list to bury themselves for three-fourths of the year in the bowels of the Himalayas?

Superintendent of Thuggi and Dakaiti.
Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops.
Military Accountant General.
Ordnance Department.
Commissary General.
Director, Military Works.
Examiner of Military Works Accounts.
Accountant General, Military Department.
Meteorological Department.
Surveyor General Ditto.
Remount Agency.
Veterinary Department.
Postal ditto.
Telegraph ditto.

It is very clear that the heads of these branches of the administration would be much better employed for nine months of the year in tours of inspection; while their offices establishments would be more appropriately located at Calcutta, Allahabad or Poona. Whenever this great official Babylon has burst on my view, its hill side studded with buildings devoted to the Secretariats and erected at a cost out of proportion even to their enormous bulk, my mind's eye has called up those annexes of the chateau of Versailles which dwarf the place itself. Here under the old regime, the entire public business of France was concentrated. To the baleful bureaucracy which tenanted them was due the paralysis which fell on this kingdom in 1792 and led to the awful excesses of the Reign of Terror.

Next in importance is a reform in the Secretariat whose exclusive privileges have taken the heart out of the Civil Service, even as those of Napoleon the Third's guards did out of the French army.

Secretaries must no longer be allowed to monopolize honours, pleasure and profit or to "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds." They should be given the option of working on salaries and leave rules similar to those which are maintained in the home Civil Service, or of taking their share of the burden and heat of the day in the plains. Promotion to posts requiring statesmanship, such as those of Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner should be given only to men who have passed through all stages of practical administrative work. A knowledge of mankind can never be attained by those whose duties throughout their career have been clerical, or at best literary. Such men remain doctrinaires to the end, and are either inert or mischievously active as administrators.

And now, Sir, you will perhaps permit me to offer a few remarks as a matter of farewell to my native friends. I have never made a bid for popularity by slandering my own countrymen, nor have my views become more reactionary as I have climbed the bureaucratic ladder. With many opportunities of studying the native character on its seamiest side I will say little. The opposite quality does exist only in noble and generous minds, and the world would be much better than it is if such were more commonly met with in every case. In every district in which I have served, my main object has been to benefit the people, and I have given my time and money ungrudgingly to all who have sought my aid. Hence I am entitled to be heard with some respect at this crisis.

To those who desire to raise their countrymen from the slough which they are content to wallow I would say: Try to infuse a little more brightness and colour into the social life around you. It is incredible how dull is existence in the mofussil. It is a desire to lighten the burden of its dreariness that has led me for so many years to foster the indigenous drama (for which Bengalies have remarkable aptitude), and to make public holidays, as well as my own progresses, an excuse for popular festivities. My enemies accuse me of an undue partiality for ceremonial and display. Now no Englishman *really* cares for such things. Heaven knows how often I have been bored to death while sitting through a very indifferent *tamasha* with a smiling countenance!

Encourage technical education as some relief to the eternal literary cram which is doing such vast mischief by its universality. So shall you, perchance, revive the cunning of hand and eye which made your ancestors so famous, and that artistic sense which has been killed by ages of philistinism. Use the precious years of British peace, not to conspire and complain against a Government which is the most honest the world has ever seen; but to set your own house in order, to purge your domestic surroundings of barbarism; to elevate your women, and to instil courage and bodily health into the young by promoting manly sports. There is no precedent in history for the growth of a *national* existence in a community of doctrinaires and bookworms. The world is for the strong, and every race ultimately gets the Government which it deserves.

Such are the principles which, throughout my whole carreer, I have preached and practised. If these last words of mine sink deeply into the hearts of those who read them, I shall have done more for India by rendering it possible that I should say them publicly than by continuing to serve the State. With many shortcomings, alas! I have tried to do my duty; and if I have raised enemies in a cause far too numerous in India which resents energy and self-reliance as a reflection on their own smug mediocrity, I have, at least, the reward of my own conscience, and the inward certainty that time will do my memory justice.

Quot mihi viventi detrexerit invida turba
Post obitum duplici fenore reddet honos.

CALCUTTA, 13th April 1897. F. H. SKRINE.

TOWER CLOCK AT CALCUTTA POST OFFICE.

THE tower clock at the General Post Office, Calcutta, has been completed and reflects great credit on Messrs. Lund and Blockley of Bombay, to whom the work was entrusted and who have brought it to so successful an issue. It will fill a long felt want of a standard public clock for the city. The following are some particulars in connection with the clock, which we hope to supplement in a later issue with a drawing and a more detailed description. The three outside dials, each 7 feet diameter, skeleton iron glazed with opal glass for illumination, are carried on a cluster of four solid steel columns 9 inch square and two of 20 feet in length, carried through the 6 feet wall of the dome doubly trussed, tied with cross girders and collared and pinned inside. The bell, weighing ½ ton, is suspended on A frames, bolted to the upper beams, between the parapet wall and dome, with the weight well trussed immediately in the rear. The works are contained in a room specially constructed behind the parapet between the upper and lower girders. Their construction is of the most modern

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

WE have no further news to chronicle in this column this evening in consequence of the holidays prevailing here and on the other side.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1931 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 819 tons, Captain F W Fry, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung', 2872 tons, Captain J Bullock, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta (20th March) via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers,

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 920 tons, Captain E J Bean, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 75 cases opium and 50 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Tokio, 2181 tons, Captain G H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (19th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Chandler and child, Mrs Carruthers Miss Gremis and Mr Ford. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Anchor Line, s s Armenia, Commander J W Shanklin, sailed for Marseilles on the 17th instant:—Mrs Miss and Master Bruce, Mr H B Cook, Mrs C F H Davidson, three children and nurse, Lady Edes and maid, Lieut Gosselin, Mrs Fulford Grantham, two children and nurse, Mrs Milward and child, Mrs and Miss Palliser, Mrs Spurrell, Mr R Vervenne, Lieut A P Wade, Lieut W F Wilcox and Rev Mr Scott.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Okara	3500	Jacobs			M M & Co
C	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Calcutta		B P S N Co
E	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	23-4	M M & Co
F	Drachefels	1717	Kenewig	Karachi		Glade & Co
K	Rosoal	1751	Glanfield	T & C Venice	Bombay	& Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	S Ports	22-4	Shepherd & Co
M	Simla	1502	Grier	P Gulf	1-5	M M & Co
O	Safari	891	Kiene	Zanzibar	23-4	F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	823	Adm	Karachi	20-4	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	553	Esmailji	Bhownagur	20-4	Do.
Sabarmati	521	Cassum	Mangalore	19-4	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Purnea	2216	England		19-4	M M & Co
3	Singapore	2432	Staserello	Genoa	20-4	C Barboro
8	Poseidon	2433	Mayor	China	21-4	A L S N Co
9	Othello	3327	Rogers	A & Hull	21-4	P M & Co
12	Looksley Hall	2222	Collins	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
13	Chilka	1477	Phillips			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	20-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	H. M. S. Plassy	Prance	Trincomalee, April 13
	Monila	Hean	Basreh, March 31.
19	Tokio	Jones	Hull, March 19.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Nevasa	Houstoun	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi, &c.
" Baghdad, Fry, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Canara, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c.
" Carthage, for Aden.
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via,	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	19	1	5 p.m.	3	4
Suez	19	2	40 p.m.	2	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th April, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	36	..	2
" Karachi	..	6	..	1
" Madras	..	18	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.
Cable Benguela-Mossamedes interrupted.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe) interrupted.
Telegraphi cService by Eastern Telegraph; Cables between Greece and Turkey suspended. Telegrams for Turkey via Syra cannot be accepted.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 10th April 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	768	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,						
Parcels, &c.	39,665	53,397	...	13,832	...	1,03,457
Goods	66,490	63,247	3,252	...	1,51,281	...
Other Earnings	2,978	8,076	...	5,098	...	25,282
Total for week	1,69,012	1,24,720	...	15,678	...	...
Aggregate	16,34,854	15,89,112	...	...	25,542	...

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th April, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 6th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	April 6. Rs.	A.	P.	April 13. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,98,73,925	0	5	1,82,09,982	14	5
Other Deposits, &c	5,72,47,135	13	4	5,57,00,139	8	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,07,096	1	3	6,83,380	8	11
Sundries	19,51,320	10	10	20,23,867	7	6
	Rs. 10,72,79,477	9	10	10,42,58,661	7	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	39,98,321	0	0	36,60,060	0	0
Other authorised Investments.	64,16,652	4	0	64,16,650	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Securities	2,96,06,972	12	1	2,76,58,498	3	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,29,74,111	9	6	2,19,22,464	15	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,32,73,609	12	4	1,41,76,613	1	9
Balances with other Banks	9,98,461	13	8	11,69,183	13	1
Bullion	3,633	4	6	3,556	11	0
Dead Stock	13,39,738	1	0	13,36,887	3	1
Pumps	10,548	3	3	10,115	3	3
Sundries	8,31,501	15	4	8,87,092	8	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,12,74,492	2	1	98,25,251	8	10
Do. at Branches	1,65,31,438	10	1	2,10,22,274	15	8
	Rs. 10,72,79,477	9	10	10,42,58,661	7	4

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 13th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	21,52,631	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,75,708	Inc.
Other Deposits	15,47,985	Dec.
Post Bills	76,784	Inc.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,38,281	Dec.
Loans	19,48,476	do.
Accounts of Credit	10,51,947	do.
Mercantile Bills	9,01,004	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	22,19,229	Dec.
Do. at Branches	13,90,836	Inc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

HANSEN—April 4, on board the s. s. City of Edinburgh, three days from Port Said, Jens Gricksen Hansen, Commander, s. s. Arratoon Apcar.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERLAIN—April 11, at Madanapalle, the wife of the Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, of a daughter.
FARRELL—April 10, at Lahore, the wife of R. C. Farrell, C. E., of a son.
LANGLEY-MILLS—April 9, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon-Captain B. Langley-Mills, A.M.S. of a daughter.
LOWTHER—April 8, at Bolarum, Secunderabad, the wife of Captain H. Lowther, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.
SHILLINGFORD—April 1, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of G. Snillingford, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—April 14, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of heart disease, F. H. Butler, of the Bengal Pilot Service, eldest son of the late Captain Butler, Port Officer of Calcutta, aged 36 years.
DIGHTON—April 10, at Peermaad, Travancore, Winifred Mary, infant daughter of S. M. Dighton.
HARDINGE—April 3, at Wellington, of enteritis, Alice Louise Mary Hardinge, youngest daughter of the late General the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hardinge, G. C. B.
MONTGOMERY—April 1, at her residence, the Ram Bagh, Kangra, Amelia Montgomery, widow of the late James Rose Montgomery, Esq., in her seventy-ninth year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1897.

A TRAVELLER who has just arrived in this city after visiting the Cape, Johannesburg, Madagascar, Reunion, and Mauritius was greatly surprised and relieved at finding that Bombay is not the city of the dead which the accounts that had reached Southern Africa and adjacent islands had led him and his companions to expect. They were warned not to expose themselves to plague by visiting a city from which half a-million of people had fled, and in which tens of thousands were dying. Nearly all the doctors had fled and business was at an end. Once in Bombay, the impression derived from what had been heard thousands of miles away was considerably modified. The traveller found that not only is the plague subsiding, but the people, supposed to be in a state of terror and prostration, are going about their business very much as usual, and discuss the situation coolly and with good sense. The accounts which scared and horrified the man in the street in St. Louis and Capetown and Johannesburg were derived at second-hand from Europe, where powerful and enlightened Governments lost their nerve and did some foolish things on reading lurid reports that chronicled hundreds of deaths, but did not mention that hundreds of thousands of Bombay citizens were enjoying exceptionally good health, and that there was a very general, and, as the result proves, a well-founded belief that the hot weather would see a marked decline in the severity of the epidemic.

While it is of interest to know what distant cities have been thinking of our own misfortunes it is natural that we should take note of the malaise in South Africa, which is one of the legacies left by the Jameson Raid and the circumstances attending it. Thers is everywhere a revival of race antagonism between the Boer and the English colonist, each attributing hostile designs to the other. Colonists are arming, suspecting the Boers of an intention to raid Cape Colony or Natal or Rhodesia. On the other hand, Boers, and with them the German settlers, expect, or affect to expect, a renewal of the Jameson Raid in some fresh form. The South African Republic and the Free State are arming on an extensive scale and importing large stores of ammunition. The elder Boers do not desire war; they want peace. But the younger generation and the Germans are spoiling for a fight. In Johannesburg, the Boers and the German elements are rude and offensive to Englishmen walking in the streets, making remarks to their address about the Jameson incident and the result of it. It is not, however, at all likely that President Kruger and his Government will countenance any aggressions, for they understand what it would involve. But they are undoubtedly under the impression that Cecil Rhodes, with or without the help of the Imperial authorities, will endeavour to overturn the Republic, and they are getting ready for such a contingency. The situation is dangerous in this respect that the white populations distrust one another, and there is so much bad blood that some untoward incident might set them by the ears, especially if Great Britain happened to be involved in war with one or other of the European Continental Powers. The German element has been greatly strengthened in numbers and organisation since January 1896. The Germans and Boers fraternise as if they were of the same race, and make common cause against the English settlers. In Johannesburg, the agitation for political rights is confined to comparatively few; most of the foreign element looking forward to making an independence and retiring with it to Europe. The city is built on a lofty plateau, reached by the Delagoa railway on an incline so steep that the locomotive obtains its grip by a cog-wheel fitting into notches in the rail. The country is so arid that there is no supply of market garden produce for the city. The remarkable prosperity of Johannesburg is dependent on the continuance of the phenomenal yield of a comparatively small number of important gold-mines.

So much for the state of things in South Africa and the prospects of Johannesburg. To the latter city came quite recently an Englishman who had spent some time in exploring certain localities in the not very distant island of Madagascar, now a French Colony. He does not agree with those who assert that Madagascar is a worthless possession without any commercial future. This explorer gave his attention chiefly to ascertaining the existence in paying quantities of two substances—one mineral, and the other vegetable, gold, and India-rubber. He had no difficulty in obtaining a very fair quantity of gold picked up almost on the surface of an extensive tract of which he had secured the right of pre-emption. In proof of this assertion he brought with him to Johannesburg, for the examination of experts, grains and flakes of gold that must have been washed down into the plains from neighbouring mountains. Rubber abounds through illimitable tracts of forest—a very valuable gum now that the immense development of cycling has given a proportionate stimulus to the demand for pneumatic and cushion tyres in the four quarters of the world. The French do not seem to have as yet quite realised the commercial possibilities of Madagascar. At all events, very little is being done to exploit this new possession. The regulations in regard to "pegging out claims" are simplicity itself. Anyone may go into plain or forest, not already occupied, and run a wire from tree to tree, or from post to post. That simple process gives the prospector a right to the land enclosed on payment of seventy-five cents per acre. The New Zealand Government sells land for three pence an acre to *bona-fide* settlers; but seven pence halfpenny cannot be regarded as an exhorbitant price for virgin soil in Madagascar. In practice, the charges of wiring in the land, getting the certificate of occupation, and so on, works out to two shillings an acre. The Government reserve the right to purchase back the land at a valuation if it be required for a public purpose. The climate at Tamatave and on the coast line generally is very unhealthy and hotter than on the adjacent coast of Africa. On the tableland of the interior the climate is good. Now that General Gallieni has put an end to dacoity, and by deporting Queen Ranavalona to Reunion has put an end to lingering hopes of a restoration of Hova rule, the country will probably settle down. The superfluous energies of Johannesburg may find a new outlet in developing the gold fields of Madagascar.

AT a time when administrative officers of Government are working at high pressure it is perhaps ungracious to be too critical in regard to details. But we cannot help thinking that more care might have been exercised in the drawing up of notifications under the Epidemic Diseases Act without adding unduly to the labours of Secretariat officers. The loose terminology of the notification appointing the Bombay Plague Committee gave rise to discussions which were the reverse of helpful to the urgent work in hand, and which might have been avoided by the exercise of greater care. It is not easy to sit down and indite a notification free from flaw, and conveying no more and no less than is intended by Government, when scores of cases marked "Very Urgent" are awaiting disposal. But considering that the regulations have the force of law, and affect the liberties of the people to an extent that is only justified by a situation of extreme gravity, they should at least pass the keen scrutiny of more than one law officer of Government. The possibility that unnecessary hardship may be inflicted on large numbers of people by the careless or ill-considered phraseology of these temporary laws is best illustrated by the effect of the crude notification of the Government of India issued on March 6 last. The notification without qualification of any kind, and without the grant of discretionary power to the local authorities, provides that no one who has been in or passed through the Bombay Presidency since 1st January last "shall embark on any ship at any port in British India with the object of proceeding as an emigrant or as a labourer to any port out of British India." As we pointed out in our news columns the other day, this order, now that the local authorities have been apprised of its real meaning, has caused the gravest inconvenience, amongst others, to respectable Khoja merchants desirous of returning to their business occupation on the East Coast of Africa, for they have been refused permission to embark. The prohibition also applies to Native servants of European or other passengers, and the local authorities are even doubtful whether they are justified in allowing Native passengers of any kind to leave Bombay. It was a reasonable and proper thing for the Government of India to decide that owing to the existence of plague in the Bombay Presidency there should be a suspension of the ordinary operations of the Emigration Act under which coolies and labourers can be sent under contract to the foreign countries duly scheduled. It is a very different thing to refuse permission to Native passengers of means, although they have passed the scrutiny of the medical examiner to travel for business or for pleasure. It is inconceivable that it was the intention of the Government of India when issuing the notification to stop the latter class from leaving India, as well as the former. But the clumsy wording of the order, unaccompanied as it is by the grant of any discretionary power to local authorities, leaves no doubt as to its applicability to any domiciled person, European as well as Native, who leaves India for another country. The duration of time he intends to reside abroad does not affect the question, for emigration may be temporary as well as permanent. It may be hoped that now the arbitrary character of the regulation has been demonstrated by experience, the Government of India will pay due attention to the earnest and logical remonstrances which have gone forward from the shipping companies and others, and will by the issue of a modified notification bring the restrictions on departures from this Presidency within the limits which it is only reasonable to suppose were originally intended.

RUSSIAN Military Service in Central Asia, according to Mr. O'Dwyer—in his paper before the Society of Arts to which our London correspondent made reference yesterday—is in time of peace irksome and monotonous, and your Russian officer does not know the pleasure of polo and sport like the British officer in India. He is bored to death and longs for the excitement of war. Exaggerated accounts of the liberal pay and luxurious surroundings of our troops and administrators in India make them more discontented with their own lot. They have, for the present at least, reached their limit in Central Asia, and any forward move could only be made at the expense of Afghanistan or Persia, which in either case, they believe, would provoke a war with England. The construction of two new railways along the Oxus and the Kushk towards the Afghan frontier, which has just been undertaken, they look on as an indication that the Government holds the same views. "These views," said Mr. O'Dwyer, "rest largely on an overweening confidence in their own powers, and an extraordinary misapprehension regarding our forces of resistance in India, in other words, the Russians taking for granted not the actual facts, but what they would like to be the facts. Needless to say the administration in all probability does not share in these misconceptions, but anything that could be done to enlighten the general ignorance as to the true position of things would probably conduce to the interests of peace. In the discussion a speaker suggested that one way of conducing to the interests of peace would be to translate Mr. O'Dwyer's paper and circulate it broad cast through the dominions of the White Czar. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., capped this suggestion that it would be equally advantageous to translate the paper and circulate it among the natives of India. We suspect that Mr. Bhownuggree's suggestion was based on the information given by Mr. O'Dwyer as to the way Asiatics are excluded from the Russian Civil and Military service. The only posts which natives hold in the civil administration in Transcaspia and Turkistan are those of interpretors to the Governors, but one or two have been appointed police inspectors. The state of things in the army is, according to Mr. O'Dwyer: "In Turkestan as in Transcaspia there is no native army, and there is not a single native in the Russian army of occupation. Mr. O'Dwyer thinks that the impression, not uncommon in England and fostered by a certain section of the native press in India, that Russia admits the Central Asian natives to high posts in the army, is based on the single instance of Colonel Alikhanoff, who is not an Asiatic, but a Caucasian, belonging to a tribe that has been subject to Russia for a century. The Chairman in the remarks he made at the close of the discussion seemed to think that too much should not be thought of the views expressed by the Russian military element in their conversations with English travellers, and reminded us that railways are necessary for commercial purpose. He also referred to the smallness of the Russian forces in central Asia, and said he thought it wonderful how the Russians managed with such a small number of troops.

A PETITION to Parliament by members of the Indian Forest Department regarding the inequality of the present pension rules is now nearly ready for submission. The signatures from Burma alone have yet to come in. It will probably be presented during the present Session. The case is a strong one, as all that is asked is a fulfilment of the promise made on recruitment of the senior members of pensions equivalent to those enjoyed by the Public Works Department officers. So wide has been the area of the Government forests thrown open in the Central Provinces to the villagers for famine relief, this year, that the Forest Department have made a deficit instead of a profit on their operations in this area. The loss is likely to be made good by improved earnings in Burma, Bombay, and Bengal. The total Forest revenue of twelve months is expected to be about the average.

THE weather and crop reports for the past week show that some rain has fallen pretty generally throughout India. The cry of want of fodder and water from some parts continues, and the condition of cattle is still unfavourable in a few districts. The Punjab food-stocks are low or exhausted, and importation is necessary. The total number on relief-works and relieved now amounts to nearly three millions, being an increase of nearly ninety-nine thousand on the week.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE MALUNA PASS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Severe fighting commenced in the Maluna Pass, which is situated to the Eastward of Elassona, on Friday evening, and was continued for thirty hours.

It extended for many miles along the frontier, and twenty thousand troops were engaged.

The result of the fighting is indecisive, but the Turks appear to have gained ground. Nevertheless, it is reported, to-day, from Greek sources, that the Greeks retain Menexe, which is the key to the whole position.

PREVESA IN RUINS.

The Greek flotilla has reduced Prevesa to ruins, and the forts there have been silenced.

TURKISH BATTERIES SILENCED AT ARTA.

The Greek Artillery at Arta has silenced two Turkish batteries commanding the town, but a third battery, and the strongest, has not yet been subdued.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT KARYA.

Heavy fighting took place on Saturday, at Karya, to the westward of Nezeros, the Greeks retaining the positions they captured.

ATTEMPT TO CUT THE SALONICA RAILWAY.

Greek bands have landed on the coast, opposite the Island of Thasos, with the object of cutting the Railway between Salonica and Constantinople.

CAPTURE OF THE MALUNA PASS BY THE TURKS.

LATER.

Reuter's special correspondent telegraphs from Elassona, on Sunday evening, that the Turks are masters of the Maluna Pass, and carried the Greek blockhouses at the point of the bayonet.

FIGHTING AT PREVESA.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Greek steamer stated to have been sunk by the Turkish batteries at Prevesa did not sink, but was only stranded.

The Turkish forts at Prevesa have destroyed the Greek station at Aktion, on the opposite shore of the Straits. Several of the garrison were killed.

The Greek flotilla thereupon bombarded the Turkish forts.

Two thousand Greeks have effected a landing, and are marching on Prevesa.

STATEMENT BY M. DELYANNIS.

M. Delyannis announced in the Chamber of Deputies that Turkey had declared war on Greece, and that Greece accepts the challenge.

GERMAN PROTECTION FOR THE TURKS.

The German Minister at Athens announces that he will protect the Turks in Greece.

CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The *Times* states that, according to the revised conditions for admission to the Indian Staff Corps, officers will be eligible, provided they have completed a year's regimental duty in India, and are under twenty-five years of age before they can be transferred permanently to the Staff Corps.

They will not be allowed to revert to their British regiment except by exchange.

Any officer of the British Army showing exceptional fitness for service in India may with the assent of the Secretary of State for War be specially selected for the Staff Corps.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Britannia, with English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., this morning.

THE SIMLA HORSE CASE.

THE APPEAL UPHELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 19.

Colonel Roebuck has won the Simla horse case on appeal, at the Divisional Court of Amritsar, before Judge Anderson, who said that Colonel Roebuck was entitled to a decree for Rs. 800, the price stipulated for the horse; Rs. 10 advanced to the syce at the request of the defendant; and Rs. 10 for keeping the horse from the 5th May (the date of despatch) to the date of the institution of the suit on the 28th May—amounting to Rs. 820 in all. His Lordship, therefore, accepted the appeal, and passed a decree in the terms indicated above, and made an order that the appellant shall get his costs throughout, including the costs of revision in the Chief Court.

THE OUTBREAK AT SUKKUR.

There were 7 new plague cases and 6 deaths recorded at Sukkur on the 18th, while on the 17th 3 local cases occurred at Rohri.

A dead body was found at Garibabad in a deserted house.

Out of 20 Native plague inspectors who were placed on disinfecting duty 10 have since died and four are in hospital.

The theory that 99 degrees heat in the shade will stamp out the disease has proved false; for though the heat is getting intense day by day, yet there has been no decrease in the number of cases. In fact, during the last two days fresh cases have been increasing in the intermediate class.

A passenger to Multan city was taken out of the train at Lodhran on the 16th. He presented symptoms of plague, and died a few hours subsequently. It is a marvel how the man escaped detention at Khanpur.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 19.

There were 14 new cases and one death recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 18.

In the Special Plague Hospital 7 were admitted, 3 discharged cured, 9 died, and 181 remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 3 were admitted, making the number of those under treatment 32. In the Mahomedan Hospital 2 were admitted, 6 discharged cured, and 6 died, leaving 53 under treatment.

The Military search parties resumed their operations to-day, their labour resulting in the discovery of 5 cases and 3 corpses; while 4,319 houses were searched, 48 fumigated, and 42 lime-whshed.

The Municipal Medical Inspectors discovered four cases.

A CHASE FOR DACOITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

No further members of the Chambel Valley dacoit band have been captured so far, but the chase is becoming hot, despite the difficult nature of the country, which is much broken by ravines which offer innumerable places for hiding.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga will preside at a meeting to be convened by the Sheriff on Thursday next, to take steps for celebrating in a fitting and permanent manner the sixtieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Queen-Empress, and it is expected that all nationalities will be represented among the speakers.

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' DEBENTURE LOAN.

Tenders for the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Debenture Loan of 15 lakhs were opened by the Commissioner at a meeting, held to-day. The accepted tenders were at rates varying from Rs. 105-8-0 to Rs. 107, the average being Rs. 105-12-0.

THE BENGAL FAMINE FUND.

The fancy fair organised by Lady Mackenzie in February last in aid of the Bengal Famine Fund has yielded the handsome profit of Rs. 18,000, and a cheque for that amount has now been forwarded to the executive committee.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java from Colombo arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila from Colombo arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental from Colombo arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 18.

Mail steamer Ceylon from China arrived.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here this afternoon.

THE TERRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

FURTHER ARREST.

SURDAR MIR ABDUL ALI KHAN BAHADUR, Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, and Superintendent McDermott have now arrested nearly the whole gang of Purdasees who were concerned in this terrible double murder. We stated yesterday that these indefatigable officers had secured three culprits up to Sunday evening. Throughout the night inquiries were continued, and two more Purdasees were arrested shortly after midnight in their houses. Some further property belonging to the deceased woman Kasserbai was found. There is now only one incriminated person remaining at large in an up-country place, but it is anticipated that he will be secured sooner or later. The third accused Rameharan alias Dwarka, while being locked up in the Girgaum Police Chowkey, during Sunday night, made a statement incriminating his brother, named Bhindia, who, he said, had absconded to Oonia, in the North-West Provinces, taking with him his share of the stolen property, and two other men, named Ramdeen Luxumon and Ramnarayen alias Lalva Agothia, who resided at Foras and DeLisle roads, respectively. Acting upon this information, Superintendent McDermott and the Sirdar proceeded to the Foras Road, and found the house in which the man resided. The culprit was not at home at the time, and both the officers had to wait until 1 o'clock in the morning, when Ramdeen turned up, and was at once put under arrest. His house was searched, and Rs. 100 in cash, pieces of new wearing apparel, and some new ornaments, all of which are said to have been bought out of the sale proceeds of the stolen property, were recovered. They then proceeded to the DeLisle Road, and arrested the fifth man. The police enquiries also showed that the ascetic and the Purdasees in charge of the burning-ground did not take a directly active part in the murder of the two persons. They pointed out the house to other Purdasee culprits who entered the place and strangled both the deceased to death while they were fast asleep, the ascetic and the Purdasees of the burning-ground standing below, watching all the time.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Superintendent McDermott and the Sirdar charged the five accused before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with murder, house-breaking, and theft. The case was remanded, on the application of the police.

A SOLDIER'S ESCAPADE.

A SECUNDERABAD correspondent writes:—Private Douglas, Cheshire Regiment, who escaped from military custody by jumping out of the mail train, while it was in motion between two stations on the Nizam's Railway, was arrested a few weeks ago by the Hyderadad Police at an obscure village where he was having a nice time of it with a party of natives. He is now in the military prison at Trimulgherry, pending trial for desertion by a District Court Martial. He appears to have had rather an interesting career, this being the second occasion on which he has been charged with desertion. On a former occasion he got six months' imprisonment at Bellary, three months of the sentence being subsequently remitted. He was, while in the Army, attached to the Reserve Force of the Calcutta Police. He speaks the vernaculars fluently, and from all accounts is more than ordinarily intelligent. He enlisted at Umballa in January 1886, and claims that as he had been underoath to serve seven years in the Army and five years in the Reserve, his time had been up in connection with the former, and he had no longer any desire to wear the red coat, and consequently he left the regiment in the way he did, in the absence of any response from his superiors to his appeal to end his service. During his previous desertion, Douglas, it appears, struck out on a proselytising crusade, or rather pretended to do so, among certain Mahomedans near Bellary by whom he was promised monetary and every other assistance on his assurance to attract Christians to Islam. Being able to speak Urdu well, his tongue was to be the weapon in this mission which, however, was brought to nought by his arrest. The same idea was doubtless occupying his mind when he hazarded the jump from the train while it was making for Hyderabad, at a speed of about thirty miles an hour. He managed to survive his liberty pretty long, for it was by a fluke that the Hyderabad police turned up on his track about a month after he escaped, and found him in no way discomfited. It is alleged that Douglas is well connected.

THE Marquess of Bute, who possesses more seats than almost any other nobleman in the kingdom, has succeeded in collecting almost as many libraries as he has country residences. For some years past Mr. Rene Conder, a brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Conder, the well-known Palestine explorer, has been engaged in cataloguing these collections, as well as Lord Bute's numerous collections of works of art and vertu which are housed at Cardiff, Dumfries, St. John's Lodge, and elsewhere. The work of cataloguing these collections has been particularly heavy, but is now nearly completed

"TRUTH" writes:—The President of the Republic will do his utmost to represent the French Republic worthily at St. Petersburg. He will be able to answer the Tsar's greetings and toasts in Russian, which he studies daily under a professor. Not to pass through the States of the Triple Alliance, he will go to Russia by sea, escorted by a squadron of Ironclads. We have not for some time heard anything more about designs for Presidential State costumes. I fancy the Tsar's marked preference for the black evening-suit has reconciled M. Faure to it. To keep his figure supple he practises with foils. It is not yet decided whether he is to attend a ball at the French Embassy. If he does he will have to figure in a quadrille of honour. Depend upon it he will be equal to the occasion, though he have to learn dancing. After the Orthodox Easter, St. Petersburg will be the seat of the Concert of Europe. Germany and Austria are to be represented there by their Emperors, Italy by the Prince and Princess of Naples (who will meet there her father, the Prince of Montenegro), and France by her President. What fiddle, if any, will Great Britain play in the orchestra?

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 3.

THE SUPPRESSION OF BETTING.

To one entirely unversed in the nice points of law with which the provisions of the Betting Act appear to be impregnated, the situation as it presents itself at the moment is most perplexing and difficult. If the law as laid down by Mr. Justice Hawkins is to be carried into effect without fear and without favour as it should be, it is abundantly evident that our racing men are in for troublous times. The subtle reasoning which makes betting no offence in the eyes of the law but that it becomes an offence directly, it is indulged in within an area which may be reasonably described will, I am afraid, be too much for the majority of ready-money bookmakers and punters who follow the sport of kings. Personally, I am not greatly concerned on the subject, but I feel bound to say that if it be the intention of the Anti-gambling League to proceed with their crusade until open, ready-money betting has been entirely suppressed by the Legislature then I consider Mr. Hawke and his friends are doing far more harm than good. Street corner betting by women of depraved tastes and mere youths should be hunted down and suppressed at all costs, and people with open minds on the subject would not greatly object, probably, if greater difficulties than a shilling ring were put in the way of youthful gamblers. By all means let us restrict the temptations as much as possible, and, wherever practicable, it were better that book-makers should ply their calling under some kind of supervision. But do not let us delude ourselves with the priggish notion that we are going to suppress betting because of the quasi-triump recently achieved by its opponents. As well consider the imperious command of King Canute on the seashore a victory. So long as we have horse-racing and kindred sports we shall have betting, and, for one, I entertain the opinion that what is lawful for the prince should be lawful for the plebian, and what an offence for the peer is equally an offence for the peasant. I am aware that a wail occasionally goes up as to the prevalence of betting at cricket and football matches, but I make bold to say that there is nothing like the amount of wagering on a match at either game as there is on the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. We hear of demure curates and fashionable dames speculating in gloves and like trifles on the result of the race, and there can surely be no greater wrong in the abstract in Bill Smith having a shilling on his fancy for the City and Suburban than there is in the Rev. Ezra Montmorency having a box of gloves on the 'Varsity encounter. These crusades seldom accomplish any real or lasting good; for a time the myrmidons of Anti-This and Anti-that buzz around fussily, and here and there manage to set up some amount of irritation, but in the end they generally manage to leave matters a little worse than they were before their interruption, and this, I am sorely afraid, will be about all that the Anti-betting Association will accomplish. It is no use attempting to argue with some individuals about providing outlets for the superfluous robustness and leisure of certain classes any more than anything is to be gained by stopping to argue with a mad dog. On the latter proceeding, it was a favourite saying of Charles Spurgeon's: Do not stay to argue with a mad dog; better get out of the way as soon as possible, and if anybody calls you a fool you can say there is no need for anyone to tell them the same—everyone knows it. Candidly, I do not think it possible to stamp out betting, and this being so, I hold it is far better that it should be permitted on racecourses and the precincts thereof than to attempt to drive it under the surface, and so bolster up gambling in secret. When some of our racing authorities think it worth while to institute the "Totalisor" system of betting, they would, I fancy, find a good argument placed within their reach, and once the State began to realise revenue from the backing of racehorses there would not be half the danger of repressive legislation being introduced.

"A FORTY TO ONE CHANCE."

Quite recently I came across a most interesting little yarn told by one "W. M. C." in an old sporting magazine concerning a 40 to 1 chance which pulled round a hard hit stockbroker's clerk at a time of great peril. It is a pretty little character sketch, but I would fain hope that it was a story and nothing more. Mayhap, some old followers of the Turf will recognise the queer-looking, shabby-genteel old gentleman mentioned in the anecdote. It is impossible for me to quote it in full, but in summarising the opening incidents I may say that the chief figure, "Charlie Merrion," had dabbled not wisely but too well on the Stock Market, and had nibbled at horse-racing on the strength of a stable secret being confided to him. Both speculations went wrong, and he repaired to Epsom to give his last £200—all the money he had in the world—a chance, before "bolting." It was Roysterer's year—Lord Rosbery's Roysterer—and every one who has followed racing for a sufficient length of time will remember what a number of really "good things" were about for the City and Suburban. "Shotover," "Sachem," "Sweetbread," "Scobell," and "Lowland Chief"; these were some of the strong public fancies. Then the story unfolds: "As the bell rang for the first race, Merrion noticed a queer-looking, shabby-genteel man, with a shocking hat, an atrocious umbrella, and cotton gloves, pay down his money in an apologetic sort of way and enter the ring." The unlucky clerk being irresistibly attracted by the incongruity of the old gentleman's attire watched him carefully, and noticed that he took £100 to £10 about a horse for the first race, after politely declining an offer of 4 to 1 by Mr. Bookie. Merrion endeavoured to get on at a similar price, but could obtain odds of 3 to 1 only, and this for a fiver as limit. His horse romped home, hard held, and after gathering his winnings he began to search for the curious old gentleman. He failed to find him, but at the finish of the next race he again observed the shabby man receiving from the bookmaker. Plucking up courage, the clerk resolved to speak to him. "Would you oblige me with the loan of your pencil a moment?" The man looked hard at him, put his pencil slowly into his pocket, and blandly remarked, "I haven't't got one!" This set the clerk wondering more and more as to the identity of the eccentric individual, and he inwardly resolved to follow him on the big race with every copper he had. The sequel was most interesting.

SPOTTING A WINNER.

To follow the peregrinations of the queer old gentleman was a matter of great difficulty in the thronged ring, and the speculating, desperate Merrion only came up with him as he turned away from handing over a bundle of notes to one of the leviathans of the ring. "Tell me what you backed!" he cried, impulsively. "Backed, sir? Surely you don't think I'm betting, do you?" and he grinned saturninely. "Better back the favourite, young man; nothing like favourites for boys!" Enraged beyond measure, the stockbroker's clerk rushed to the leviathan, and what follows shall be told in the author's own words: "I'll give you a fiver if you'll tell me what that old gentleman backed." "I don't want your fiver, bless you! He backed—let me see—what did he back?—Roysterer, wasn't it Bill?—Yes. What can I lay you, captain?" "Roysterer! Why, he's not in the betting, is he? What'll you lay?" "Twenty-five to one was the price I've just laid!" "Not good enough! I'll take forties or nothing to £200. Is it a bet?" "Hand over the flimsies, captain. Bill £8,000 to £200 Roysterer!" and as Merrion walked away, "My, there's a blooming flat. What did old Scarecrow back? Lowland Chief! Thought so. He knows a lot, that chap, and if I hadn't backed him, too, I wouldn't have laid the Chief." So much for the nice little bit of bunkum. There is no need to follow in detail the recital of the exciting moments of the preliminary canter, the start and the rest, but the finish of the race is graphically told in the language of the crowd:—"Look at Fred Archer coming round the corner. Ain't it grand?" says one man, trying to believe the favourite is going well. "Here they come! Now Archer will send her along. Shotover wins! Shotover! Why, she's done! Sweetbread! Lowland Chief wins in a canter! The Chief! The Chief! Who's that second horse? Ran him deucedly close! What number? Roysterer! Lord Rosebery's Roysterer! Horror is the general expression to be noticed, and blasphemy its exponent, while the yell of the fielders is terrific." And so we find the hard-pushed clerk put on the winner by accident after the bookmaker had endeavoured to deceive him, and, as usual, all ended happily. The meeting between Merrion, the lucky clerk, and the shabby man at the railway station is described most amusingly, for, of course, it transpires that the veteran had not backed Roysterer, but Lowland Chief, and was in no mood for congratulations. Roysterer, the winner of the City and Suburban in 1883, was a product of Caller Ou, the hero of thirty-four Queen's Plates. She had the blood of Stockwell, "the Emperor of Stallions," in her veins, and won no fewer than five Plates when seven years old. Brad in 1858 by Mr. William I'Anson, Caller Ou lived to the ripe old age of 26 years, and then was humanely shot at the Iverne Minster Stud Farm.

THE FOLLOW-ON RULE AT CRICKET.

The recent pronouncement of the Marylebone C.C. to the effect that they cannot advise any alteration of the existing rule relating to the follow-on, will probably come as a complete surprise to a great number of persons, many having taken it for granted that there was a general concensus of opinion on the subject after perusing the sporting journals at the close of the 1896 season. Expert statements have been laid before the authorities and from them we learn that opinion is very evenly divided upon the subject. Without desiring to pose as one possessing wisdom after the event, as it were—as a rule, "ex post facto" cleverness is not of much account—I confess that I am not for change unless it be proved beyond doubt that the alteration is for the better, and that is one reason why I have refrained from going into the subject at length in previous letters. That it should be deemed necessary to chip and chop the rules of the game about at frequently recurring intervals in order to subdue the vagaries of some super-sensitive captain of an eleven who puts personal gratification above the highest and most cherished traditions of the game is, in my humble judgment, undesirable. A persistent run of ill-luck may help to instil the idea into a skipper's mind that tossing for choice of innings should be abolished; to an impartial mind no method can be fairer. Abolish the toss, and the gate is at once opened to unscrupulous groundmen—happily, very, very rare, if at all existent—for doctoring wickets. Runs can no more be made to order than wickets can be obtained, and I am not so sure that the captain who persistently outraged the accepted canons of cricket would win any lasting renown. Some defeats bring almost as much glory as some victories, and while prefecily willing to subscribe to the doctrine that all is fair in love and war, I feel persuaded that the good sense and that inherent love of sport which characterise the vast majority of our cricketers may be depended upon to adjust any trifling lapse such as the willful bowling of wides and no-balls, or the deliberate breaking of the wicket by a batsman. The follow-on and closure rules have worked very well up to the present, and we can surely forgive and forget an occasional lapse by young and inexperienced captains.

SCOTLAND'S AWAKENING.

With a few words of congratulation to Scotland upon her awakening to the importance of selecting the best eleven to oppose England, irrespective of the clubs to which they belong, my weekly budget must come to a close. Time was, and that not so long since, either, when the sons of Caledonia could give us points at the Association game of football, and good trashings into the bargain. But when Lancashire began to properly appreciate the potentiality of a long purse and plenty of English gold therein the supremacy of Scotland began to disappear. At the moment I am unable to say who were the first Scottish players who were beguiled over the border, but Fergus Suter and Douglas were two of the first I can call to mind, although these may not have been the first. Then came Darwen, Bolton Great Lever, and the redoubtable Preston North End—in its day as fine a combination of players as ever stepped on to a field to play—and so the movement spread. Football agents have done the rest, and these for the most part have been, strange as it may appear to say so, Scotchmen. We are now to see an eleven picked with merit as the first and foremost recommendation, and I can only trust that England's eleven at Crystal Palace on Saturday will not be criticised from any other standpoint. Were it not for appearing disloyal in a measure, I could almost wish Scotland the victory. At any rate, I trust it will be a game worthy of the occasion.

SHIKAR IN BARODA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Baroda concerning a shikar made by Shrimant R. S. Sampat Rao Gaekwar, on Wednesday last. The party organised by Shrimant Sampat Rao Gaekwar started on the 15th, and reached its ground, Ratanpur, in the Rajpipla State, the following day. On the first day the party could bring to camp only some venison, two deer being bagged by R. S. Krishna Rao Jadhao, the shikar superintendent. On the second day, "a hawka" being ordered, the hootings and howlings of beaters succeed in driving out a "Jarak" from its stronghold which was killed on the spot by a well-directed ball from Shrimant Sampat Rao Gaekwar's rifle No. 450. It was a female, full-grown, very heavy, and measuring over six feet. The next day, the party was more fortunate. On the instructions of Sirdar Dosumya, one of the party, some took their seats on trees, and some on ground, where panthers were very likely to pass when driven by the beaters. From their positions, all could hear the hootings of the beaters and expected a brute every moment. To the joy of all, a female was driven from its shelter, and while passing by the tree at a distance, a bullet from Shrimant Sampat Rao made short work of it. The well-directed ball passed right through the chest and killed it on the spot, leaving no chance for other members of the party to fire a shot at it. The panther measured about seven feet. The party after returned to camp and left for Baroda next day.

MUNICIPAL SALARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A casual glance at the Budget for 1897-98, framed by the Standing (Finance) Committee of the Municipal Corporation, assisted by the ablest Native financier of the day, Mr. Sorabji Navroji, the Chief Accountant, shows the salaries of some of the Municipal employees put down at Rs. 48, 40, 44, 42, 40, 39, 38, 37, 33, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 29, 28, 26, 25, 24, 23, 21, and so forth per mensem—a result greatly gratifying to the economic conscience of the chief accountant whose salary has been increased from Rs. 1,200 to 1,450 per mensem by a very generous Corporation. The salaries as stated above have been fixed on a basis quite unknown, and perhaps not in force in any public office on the face of the globe. The public are, therefore, curious enough to learn whether the chief accountant has drawn the increase of Rs. 250 on the same scale as very charitably applied to the lowly paid staff or whether as a special case that official has drawn the full allowance, because standing orders are never applicable. I am advised, to officials like the Chief Accountant in Municipal service. Hoping that this evil of pompering already highly paid Municipal officials at the cost of the lower staff will soon be done away with.—Yours, &c.,

K. K. V.

THE HON'BLE MR. BIRDWOOD'S RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy has done well in starting a proposal to perpetuate the memory of our distinguished civilian, Mr. Birdwood, in whom we lose a well-wisher and sympathiser of the Indian community. But we are glad that Mr. Birdwood will be relieved of the hard work and oppressive climate of this country, and may yet get a chance in the India Office. The dinner that was given to Mr. Birdwood speaks of how much respect he is held in by the European community. Now, it will redound to the credit of the Indians if they succeed in doing something that would remind us of Mr. Birdwood's presence in our midst after his departure. Though Mr. Adamji has set the ball rolling, it is a question in which all sections of the community are equally interested. Therefore, if solid form is to be given to this movement, a strong representative committee—composed of Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans—should be appointed to give effect to our desire, and also to find out the best means by which the memory of this friend of India can be ever kept green amongst us.—Yours, &c.,

KAZI KABIRUDIN.

April 18.

THE FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

CHARITABLE RELIEF AT BIJAPUR.

MR. GEORGE COTTON, the principal honorary secretary of the Presidency Famine Relief Fund, has received the following interesting letter from a lady, now residing at Bijapur, respecting the distribution of relief by means of the fund to the poor respectable families of the town. The writer says:—

As Bijapur is one of the worst famine districts in the Deccan, your committee may be interested to know some particulars about the distribution of the Mansion House Charitable Fund among the better class who have now become poor. Although one sees many sad cases and much poverty, it is not unpleasant work this giving out of the dole. Coming armed with money and clothes one generally meets with a warm welcome, an't the people are usually most willing to talk and tell the story of their misfortunes. Their gratitude for help given them was often most touching, showing what hard times they had had. The money is given out by the personal assistant to the Collector, accompanied, on his rounds, by some native who knows the district and those who are in actual need. On one occasion this native was a picturesque white-haired old Mussalman priest, who seemed to take quite a fatherly interest in the people, and who helped as many poor himself as his own scanty means would allow. His devotion to his flock was worthy of all praise.

We were taken first to a part of the town where the people seemed greatly reduced, having evidently seen better days. To reach this village we had to pass by the tomb of the builder of the Gol Gumbaz, and near it a sort of rest-house, elaborately got up with carpets and decorations of all kinds, where devotees could stay when they came to pray—a marked contrast to the squalor we were to see afterwards. Our guide took us to many cases of destitution, one in particular where there were five women living together in an old mosque, all of whom social custom prevented from going out into the world, and two of whom had been deserted by their husbands. In some cases the husbands had gone, evidently never intending to return, in others they had, owing to the famine, left their wives and families to go to look for work elsewhere; the women and children in the meantime had to leave as best they could until the one who should have supported them chose to come back. When purdahnashin women like these are left without the bread-winner of the family, it seems marvellous how they manage to live at all, especially when the children are all young. If it were not for the kindness of others often little better off than themselves, these women "behind the veil" must have at times had a hard battle with starvation.

The generosity of the natives to one another strikes a European very much at first, and seems a reproach to our Christian nations with their elaborate system of poor relief. One particularly helpless case was that of a woman of about 22, with five children of ages ranging from nine years down to a few months. The husband had gone, two of the children were ill, all were hungry, and with scarcely any clothes, whilst the mother was forbidden by custom to go out to find food for her little ones. One felt that to her life did not present much brightness. They were given eight rupees which, no doubt, seemed wealth to them. On our arrival at another house we found two women seated in a neat little room, one at work of some kind, and the other—a benign looking lady with spectacles—listening to a young girl reading the Koran aloud. It was not unlike a picture from English home life. The girl, we were informed, was not married, although sixteen years of age. She had only one eye. This perhaps was not such a misfortune as it seemed, judging from the position a good many other women had been left in. The two elder men were widows. They appeared to be in greatly reduced circumstances, and seemed evidently rather ashamed to be the recipients of alms.

Another most interesting family contained four generations of womankind. The great grandmother was commonly called Mrs. "Dhat Bash." In years gone by she and her husband were well to do, and so good hearted that they kept open house for all who came—literally giving away dhal and rice, hence the sobriquet. By one of the strange turns of the wheel of fortune this generous woman is now so reduced as to be dependent on others for her living. She was a very talkative old lady and was most willing to tell all about herself and her family fortunes. She and her daughter were both widows, and a grand daughter, a girl of twenty, with two little children, had been deserted by her husband, with whom she not unnaturally was very wrath. Here these women were trying to eke out the little they had to keep absolute starvation off as long as possible. Many other instances we met with of women living quite alone with no relation of any kind to care for them, whilst they themselves are compelled to sit still and endure.

Sometimes we met with cases of sickness where the head of the house was ill and unable to earn anything. One of these I might mention where there seemed to be numerous odd relations in the house, besides a woman, four children, and the husband, a chronic invalid. It was wonderful how they had managed to survive the hard time, which had befallen them. The wife was the mother of six sets of twins, twelve children, eight of whom were dead—one could hardly regret their death, however, seeing the state of the family finances. The woman seemed quite proud of herself, and was evidently an object of much interest to her neighbours. Another time we found a wonderful old woman, who said she was 120 years of age, with a set of teeth many young girls might envy. She was living under an archway in a disused tomb, one had given her. She announced that the jowari cakes, upon which the people live very largely now, disagreed with her, and she wanted money to buy rice. We came away leaving her quite happy with six rupees. She, of course, belonged to a lower class than any of the others to whom we had been.

On a second occasion we were conveyed round the houses by another fine old Mussalman, a hereditary caller to prayers in one of the mosques. He had been once married, but his wife being dead he told us he would not venture upon matrimony a second time, once having apparently been quite enough for him. This man seemed to know the needs of every one in his district and proved a most excellent guide. One was touched by his gratitude for help given to his less fortunate fellow-followers of the great Prophet.

One more instance I should like to give of a Brahmin family, and I shall have done. It was the case of an old man, almost blind, with six children, two of whom were away to seek their fortunes elsewhere, the four who remained being from about 10 years down to 5—two boys and two pretty little bright-eyed girls. The man looked terribly thin and ill, and they all had only rags for clothes. The children's mother was dead, and they looked most pitiable and uncared for. One felt one's heart ache when one thought of these little ones to whom life should be joyous and free from care, and to whom in reality it only meant a struggle for food. If the people of England could only see such cases as these they would feel amply rewarded for the money they have given to their fellow-subjects of the "Great White Queen," and would also feel that they are literally fulfilling the injunction of the Founder of their religion—"To feed the hungry."

THE greatest dandy in the world is, according to a contemporary, Prince Albert of Thurn, Germany. This fastidious young man attires himself in a new suit of clothes every day, enough yearly to keep twenty experienced workmen going, and to run up a bill of 3,000l. Each suit of wearing apparel is highly perfumed with attar of roses, at 5l. an ounce. He wears no fewer than 1,000 neckties during a year, being an average of three every day. His cast-off boots number 200 pairs a year. His cigarette bill of this highly scented young gentleman reaches the total of 200l. per annum, and the different sports he indulges in (including hunting, shooting, fishing, golfing, and bicycling) cost him more than 15,000l.

A PRELIMINARY note on the outturn of the "rabi" crop in Bengal, so far as it affects food grains, has just been issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the Lower Provinces. Out of forty-five districts only one, Gaya, returns an average crop of 16 annas, which is reported to be the result of timely rainfall; six districts return crops between 12 annas and a little above 14 annas; twenty-two districts return crops varying from 8 to 12 annas, and sixteen districts return crops less than 8 annas. In Manbhum and Chittagong tree crops are estimated at only 3 1-2 and 2 annas respectively. These figures would be more serious than they really are, were it not that in some of the districts where the returns are worst the "rabi" food crop is comparatively unimportant. In the Patna and Bhagulpur divisions, which comprise 5-8ths of the total area under "rabi" food crops, and where the area so cropped is not much less than was cultivated last year, the outturn is put at not less than 12 annas. Remembering that the area cultivated is on the whole 766,700 acres (8·6 per cent.) less than last year, and making the calculation the average with reference to this diminished area, the estimated average yield is 10 1-3 annas against 11 1-2 annas for the cultivated area of last year.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	11	3	32
	Chukla	0	2	
	Umarkhadi	4	1	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	2	1	18
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswadi	2	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	1	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	26
	Tarwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	5	3	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	2	0	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	1	0	6
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	5	2	
G	Mahim	4	0	5
	Worli	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	1	1	3
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road		6	
	Jain		1	
	Dharavi Plague		0	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Hindu Fever		2	
	Sion Road		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Khoja		1	
	Charney Road		0	
	Darisathan		0	
	Lohana		1	29
	Dossa Osval		0	
	Parel		4	
	Bai Motlabai		1	
	Cutchee Memon		1	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Wari Bunder		3	
	Reay Road		1	
	Worli Plague		1	
	Dharavi Road		1	
	Jamsetji Bunder		1	
	Telegu		1	
	Total.....	39	49	130

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	1	24
	Chukla	1	0	
	Oomarkhari	2	0	
	Dongri	3	0	
C	Market	1	0	16
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	4	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	3
	Girgaum	1	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	3	0	
E	Mazagon	0	1	23
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	4	3	
	Kamatipura	1	1	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	2	0	
F	Parel	2	0	6
	Sewri	2	0	
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	4	1	3
	Worli	1	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	2
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road		3	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Jain		1	
	Dharavi Plague		2	
	Arthur Road		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Hindu Fever		0	
	Sion Road		2	
	Custom Road		0	
	Khoja		1	
	Charney Road		0	
	Darisathan		0	
	Lohana		0	23
	Dossa Osval		1

and prevent the spread of the plague. The Committee may incur such expenditure out of the funds of the Municipality and the Taluka Local Board of Hyderabad as they may consider necessary for the performance of their duties, and in order that sufficient funds may be available for plague operations they may control the expenditure of the Municipality and the Taluka Local Board of Hyderabad on objects unconnected with the plague.

The other regulations are of the usual kind.

PATIENTS AT BANDORA STATION.

Dr. Weir, on Sunday, inspected the system of examining the in-coming passengers along the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On Saturday last, three Mabaratta Hindus, residents of Bandora, were coming to Bombay, but in course of the medical examination it was found that they were suffering from plague, and they were stopped. Another Hindu patient was stopped at that station on Sunday.

THE TURNING TIDE.

The following statement showing the number of passengers carried by rail and sea in and out of Bombay City during March 1897 and for the corresponding month of 1896, is circulated for the information of members of the Chamber of Commerce :—

	Inward to Bombay, March 1896.	Outward from Bombay, March 1896.	Excess. Inward.	Excess. Outward.
B. I. S. N. Company	3,717	2,905	812	.....
Shepherd and Co.	60,407	62,901	36,501	.....
G. I. P. Railway	49,194	60,340	.....	11,146
B. B. and C. I. Ry	8,383	93,032	.....	8,659
Do. Season Tickets,	....	2,236	.....	2,236
			37,316	22,331
	Inward to Bombay, March 1897.	Outward from Bombay, March 1897.	Excess. Inward.	Excess. Outward.
B. I. S. N. Company	3,144	1,721	1,423	.....
Shepherd and Co.	48,086	34,571	14,515	.....
G. I. P. Railway	34,131	26,529	11,602	.....
B. B. and C. I. Ry	60,481	62,491	2,355	.....
Do. Season Tickets.	....	4,030	.....	4,030
			30,295	4,030

Note—

Net excess inward traffic in March, 1897	26,286
Less—Net excess inward traffic in March, 1896	11,935
Total excess inward in 1897 against 1896	14,351
Add—G. I. P. influx in March 1897—Children	9,030
Add—B. B. and C. I. influx in March 1897—Children	4,257
	13,297
Total	24,628

SUMMARY.

Total exodus in November and December 1896 and in January and February 1897 as per statement published on 17th March 1897	377,875
Deduct—Total inward traffic in March 1897	24,628
Grand Total	353,248

VISITS TO HOSPITALS.

Dr. Dinmock, accompanied by Dr. Weir, visited all the plague hospitals in the city on Sunday morning. They also visited the private hospitals in the No. 3 District yesterday afternoon.

DONATION TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Richard Owens has sent a sum of Rs. 50 as donation to the Plague Committee. The Committee has up to this time received a total sum of Rs. 2,080 as donations.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons who left Bombay and arrived in the city by sea and road was as follows :—

Arrivals by sea 2,082, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,705, making a total of 3 787 persons. Departures by sea 1,461, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,667, making a total of 3,128 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 659 persons.

From 6 a.m., on Sunday, to 6 a.m., yesterday, the figures are as under :—Arrivals by sea 2,383, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,768, making a total of 4,151 persons. Departures by sea 709, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,653, making a total of 2,362 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,789 persons.

INFLUX IN MANDVIE.

During the current month ten Hindus, who had recently arrived from their native place, Catch Mandvie, and who were residing at Mandvie, were found suffering from plague, and were removed to the hospitals by Dr. Weir. As they were found suffering a few days after their arrival, it is supposed that they contracted the disease while in their native town.

A SAD CASE.

A Hindu went to the J. J. Hospital, yesterday morning, and alleging that he was suffering from fever, wanted admission. The House-Surgeon having examined him, found that the man was suffering from bubonic fever, and sent for a Municipal van to send him to the Parel Hospital. The man was eventually placed into the van, but the driver on opening the vehicle at the hospital, found that it was empty. The matter was reported to the Plague Committee, and Dr. Weir, from the description of the man given by the driver and the hospital authorities, followed him, and in the course of the evening he found the dead body of the sufferer lying on the verandah of a house at Bhuleshwar. The body was dispersed of and the house disinfected. The deceased was willing to go to the hospital, but it is supposed that he might have got out of the van while under the delirium of fever.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S LYMPH AT DAMAUN.

The people of Damaun having taken kindly to inoculation with Professor Haffkine's lymph, Mr. Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla, on their behalf, made another request to the Professor for an additional supply of the lymph. Accordingly the Professor sent his popular assistant, Dr. Kalapesi, with a large quantity of lymph to Damaun on Friday last.

DR. LOWSON IN KUTCH MANDVIE.

We learn that Dr. Lowson has proceeded to Kutch Mandvie to make a personal examination of the state of affairs there in connection with the plague.

THE SITUATION IN BROACH.

The plague, says a correspondent, writing from Broach, having made its appearance at Surat on one side, and the Baroda district on the other, much attention continues to be given at Broach to precautionary measures. Mr. Candy, the Collector, goes about by day, and in disguise at night, to satisfy himself that the precautionary measures are in full force. On Thursday morning last, in the company of Surgeon-Major K. H. Mistree, Mr. Choonilal Vanilal, Mr. Forde, the Police Superintendent, Mr. Ruttonjee E. Kanga, the city magistrate, and Mr. Dorabsha S. Hatiajee, the municipal secretary, Mr. Candy made a personal examination of several houses. He has ordered that all the occupants of a house in which a plague case has occurred should be made to leave the house and reside elsewhere for ten days. The Hindus and Parsees have made arrangements for this purpose and provided sheds for their coreligionists. No such arrangements having been made for the Mussulmans, the leading members of that community were invited to be present at a meeting of the Sanitary Committee held on Saturday last. Major Mistree, the president, drew the attention of those present to the want of any quarters for the residence of Mahomedans who would be forced, on the occurrence of a plague case, to leave their residences for ten days. The Mussulman leaders, after some discussion, undertook to erect sheds, at their own expense, in the fields near the Alabibaugh, where plague patients are at present housed. Severe notice has been taken by the Collector of another circumstance. In order to avoid the seven days' quarantine imposed upon railway passengers arriving in Broach from the infected districts, some of them used to alight at the Ankleshwar, Palej, and Chamargaum stations, whence they travelled into Broach. About a fortnight ago, a driver named Hirajee Hormusjee Ghandi, with his family, travelled on the B. B. and C. I. Railway with a ticket from Bulsar to Ankleshwar. He did not get out of the train at the latter placed but with fresh tickets purchased there, he travelled on to Broach, and was able to enter the city. The same day his son, about 10 years of age, was discovered to be suffering from the plague and was removed to the Parsee hospital, where he luckily recovered. The driver, whose conduct was brought to the notice of his superiors, has been dismissed from the service of the company.

THE EPIDEMIC AT RANDEIR.

A correspondent at Randeir states that Luxmiram, a well known singer and musician of the place, has fallen a victim to the plague. A son of the Talati, who had been living in sheds outside the town on account of the plague, has also died of the disease. A municipal inspector, named Hormusjee Malcolm, resigned his post, but the resignation was not accepted by the Assistant Collector. The Kharwas residing in sheds in the fields got orders to go back and occupy their residences. They declined to do so, alleging that, unless they got a guarantee that, on the occurrence of a plague case, the patient moved be at liberty to remain in the house, and that his furniture would not be destroyed, they would rather live in the fields until the setting in of the rains. Mr. Seddon goes about the streets in the evenings to make a personal inspection. He one day saw a Kharava clandestinely put some furniture into his house, which had been ordered to be closed. The following morning Mr. Seddon had the Kharwa's house opened, and all the furniture and things which had been clandestinely placed into the house were thrown out into the street. To the horror of the plague has been added the dread of cholera, from which several persons have died in the town. The reason for the outbreak of cholera is supposed to be exposure to great heat in the ill-constructed sheds in the day and excessive cold and moisture at night.

TROOPS DETAINED IN BOMBAY.

The 17th Regiment Native Infantry, which arrived from Bhooj, was under orders to leave for Quetta. The regiment has, however, been detained in Bombay to assist in matters connected with the plague.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 17th April, to 7 a.m., 18th April, five have been admitted; four died, one convalescent, and thirty-four remaining under treatment.

From 7 a.m., 18th April, to 7 a.m., 19th April, seven have been admitted, four died, two convalescent, and thirty-seven remaining under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital (of the 18th instant) shows :—Died, 1; and remaining under treatment, 15—fourteen being males and one female.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital (of the 19th instant) shows :—Admitted, 1; and remaining under treatment, 16—fifteen being males and one female.

A large and influential meeting of the Bohra community was held, on Sunday evening at the Bohra Jamadkhana, in which a resolution was passed to thank Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy of Bombay for opening a fever plague hospital in Bombay at his own expence for the Bohra community and for his past and continued charities, extending over many lakhs of Rupees, at Bombay, Mecca, Kerbella, and other cities. A copy of the resolution has been sent to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning :—Admissions, 1; discharged cured, 1; convalescent, 1; and remaining under treatment, 3. The name of the patient discharged cured is Abdul Lazir H. Yoosuf, residing at Bow Gully, Mandvi.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Owing to several representations made to the Collector of Surat, the Assistant Collector, Mr. Judge, visited Damaun to ascertain personally the true state of Lower Damaun. On his coming to the harbour in a bunder-boat, he sent intimation to the Governor of Damaun of his presence, whereupon the Governor sent Dr. John Moniz to examine Mr. Judge, to ascertain whether the said gentleman was not affected by the plague. On Dr. Moniz's finding Mr. Judge all healthy, he informed the Assistant Collector that the Governor did not wish him to put his steps in Upper Damaun, but if he wished he might go to Lower Damaun. Mr. Judge had a long interview, which lasted full three hours, with the Administrator Capt. Azavedo, and the other leading citizens of Lower Damaun, at Shet Sorabji's residence, where, on the people's grievances against the British cordon being related to him, he stated that the idea of placing the cordon arose from the Governor of Damaun cutting connection with Lower Damaun, and that the action of the Collector of Surat was approved of by the Governor. That he was desirous to know what measures were taken by the Damaun Government to check the progress of the plague in Lower Damaun, and with that view he was willing to visit, in company of the Governor, all the plague affected localities. That, as to the complaint that the British authorities did not allow the Damaun dhobies to wash clothes in the British rivulets, the complaint was unreasonable, inasmuch as this Governor himself did not permit the washermen of Lower Damaun to wash clothes in Upper Damaun. As the Governor did not accede to the proposal of visiting the infected localities, Mr. Judge returned to his camp on Friday, after granting permission to Messrs. Nassarvanji Nowaji and Maneckjal Javershaw to go, from time to time as occasion may require, to the Damaun Road Railway station to fetch the goods ordered out by the merchants of Lower Damaun.

Two members of the Parsee community, one of whom refused to be inoculated and the other was not in a condition to be inoculated, have been attacked with the plague.

Dr. Kalapesi inoculated, on Saturday, 155 members of the Parsee community, out of whom 25, who were not inoculated on the doctor's last visit in March last, were inoculated for the first time, and 130 were re-inoculated. The inoculation was resumed at 10 a.m., to-day, and will be continued from day to day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., as hundreds of persons are most anxious to be inoculated. The Governor has called for the names and addresses of all persons who will be inoculated.

It is stated that a respectable family residing in Upper Damaun applied to the Governor for permission to go to the Government school at Lower Damaun for the purpose of being inoculated by Dr. Kalapesi, and making to arrange that no other person except the doctor would be present at their inoculation and until they return by their boat to Upper Damaun, but the Governor has declined to grant such permission.

Dr. Virgilio Pinto, this afternoon, paid a visit to Dr. Kalapesi, and in the long interview he had he stated that he had inoculated in Lower Damaun two hundred persons with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph and admitted the efficacy of it, citing in particular the instance of a family residing in an infected locality consisting of six members, five of whom were inoculated, the one who remained uninoculated having only some time after been attacked by the plague. He also stated that a large quantity of Dr. Yersin's curative serum had been ordered from France, and was soon expected. His statement that he would not send to the plague hospital any person found suffering from the plague who had either been inoculated or whom the members of his family undertook to look after, allowing the residence to be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, was reassuring.

A CRY FROM DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondents have not, during the past few days, failed to inform the public of the woes of the people of Damaun. Though subjects of the Portuguese Crown, they are nevertheless Indians of the same creed, race and colour as the rest of the inhabitants of India. They are poor, but still they have neither asked nor received any of the aid that has so spontaneously and generously been given to their countrymen elsewhere. Their country produces but little, and nearly, almost all, the barest necessaries of life, are either imported from the neighbouring British villages or by rail from Bombay and else where, excepting what little comes from the Pargana Nagar Haveli, which belongs to Portugal, and is separated from Damaun by intervening British territory. Since the 30th ultimo both, Damaun and the Pargana have had cordons placed round them, neither ingress nor egress being allowed to either man, beast, fuel, fodder, merchandise or medicine. In fact the two places are militarily besieged, and their ultimate fate is sure to be a great deal worse than that of Colonel Vassos and his two thousand Greeks, unless the cordon is raised or its conditions modified early. During the three weeks that it has existed it has raised the price of the commonest of articles of daily use by leaps and bounds, and many others are not to be had for love of gold. This state of things cannot last much longer,—a day makes all the difference, and unless the authorities interfere promptly, on them will rest the odium of having forced the people of Damaun and the Pargana, over fifty thousand in number, who would have escaped the famine and the plague to die of the imposed starvation.

The question which I shall now proceed to discuss is this :—Is the cordon an unavoidable necessity? Long after the plague had taken a firm hold of Karachi, Bulsar, and other parts, this place continued to enjoy the most complete freedom from the visitation; in fact, up to about a month ago, we only heard of sporadic cases here and there, all imported. And during all this time Damaun harboured nearly six thousand runaways from different plague-stricken parts. Finally the disease became endemic here, imported from Karachi and Bulsar, and the treatment we are now receiving at the hands of the Surat authorities is the unique one of submitting us to an indefinite siege, not only affected Damaun but even the unaffected but ill-fated Pargana. One had fondly hoped that the days of quarantine were fast dying out, and, indeed, when lately the continental ports imposed the severest restrictions upon arrivals from India, Dr. Thorne Thorne, at the Venice Conference, put the British view of the case so forcibly before his colleagues that the quarantine was virtually shelved. Dr. Thorne Thorne will no doubt be very much edified when he learns that his countrymen—not of the medical profession by it noted—hold views at variance with his and are carrying them out at all hazards.

Granting, however, that restrictions of a certain kind are necessary, is a cordon the only available remedy? It appears to me not, and that the measure is not only one of extreme severity, but suggests that the person who thought of applying it, is apt, like the Governor of Damaun, to be nervous where no real motive for fear exists. The road from Damaun to the Vapi Railway station crosses no populated parts. The fear, then, of allowing merchandise to be imported is chimerical and persons might well be allowed to come in and go out subject to medical examination, which is certainly a sufficient remedy to meet the necessities of the case. All over the great railway lines people are found by thousands daily travelling from one part of the presidency to another subject only to medical examination. Why should Damaun then be alone singled out to be blockaded and starved? And has it not struck the Surat authorities that if the isolation of Damaun continues that they are creating a centre of infection, a breeding ground, from which, in future years, the plague, though for the moment stamped out, may burst forth afresh and start on its tour of visitation, not only through the Bombay Presidency, but, perchance, over the whole of India. Let the authorities calmly consider the situation, and let them not wantonly add to the miseries of the situation of Damaun the additional one of starvation, for which there can be no justification before God or man.—Yours, &c.,

BIS DAT QUO CITO DAT.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 48 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Saturday show the following results :—

Paths.	Friday Cases	Friday Deaths	Saturday Cases	Saturday Deaths
Bhowani	10	4	4	1
Rawiwar	1	0	1	1
Gunj	1	0	0	0
Kasba	2	0	3	0
Sukerwar	3	0	0	0
Narayan	1	1	0	0
Nana	1	0	2	0
Shanwar	0	0	0	0
Budwar	0	0	1	0
Vetal	0	0	0	0
Somwar	0	0	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0	0	0
Sadasco	0	0	1	0
Bhambarda	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	1	0
Ganesh	0	0	0	0
Raste	0	0	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0	0	0
Plague Hospital	— 20	—	— 9	—
Total	19	21	13	10
Total to date			1854	1329

The total mortality from all causes, on Friday, 20 and Saturday, 21.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Sunday show the following results :—

Paths	Cases	Deaths
Vetal	2	0
Nana	3	0
Sukerwar	2	0
Narayen	2	0
Gunj	1	0
Kasba	1	0
Somwar	4	4
Raste	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Ganesh	0	0
Shanwar	0	0
Rawiwar	0	0
Bhowani	0	0
Sudasco	0	0
Budwar	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Residence unknown	2	0
Plague Hospitals		18
Total	17	22
Total up to date	1871	1351

Total mortality from all causes 22.—*Herald.*

SIND.

THE PLAGUE IN THE VILLAGES.

KARACHI, April 15.

Only disinfecting work was done by the military search party to-day.

Dr. (Miss) Duggan and Dr. Rainier have charge of the examination of passengers at Karachi cantonment station. All third class passengers, except *sahib log* and their servants, who are medically examined, are washed and disinfected at Malir, those arriving by the morning train being detained till the evening and *vice versa*.

The returns to-day show 24 new cases and 14 deaths. The totals to date are 4,000 cases and 2,974 deaths. Cantonments and the Sadar Bazaar are still infected. The returns of the three plague hospitals for the 15th show 117 patients remaining, 21 convalescents, 6 deaths and one discharged cured.

Two cases occurred in the Commissioner's compound; one was removed to hospital and before the dhooly arrived for the other he had escaped and has not since been heard of.

LAHORE, April 15.

Sukkur reported on the 14th instant seven fresh cases of plague and seven deaths. There are 76 patients now in the new plague hospital and 10 in the old hospital. No patients were discharged. On the 14th three new cases occurred in the local health camp, and one dead body was found behind the railway workshop. The state of affairs in the neighbouring villages is said to be horrible. Thirty cases were found in a small village called Abad three miles from Sukkur.

The plague has broken out in Khairpur near Dharki railway station. Ten cases were reported on the 13th instant.

THE PLAGUE AND ITS MORAL.

Under this heading the *Daily Chronicle* of April 1 publishes the following:—

"The view that in the end of September it was reported bubonic plague existed in Bombay Island. The chief military medical authority had seen about twenty cases of a "mild type" of "bubonic plague." The Municipal Council thought there was "no cause for very serious alarm at present." On Oct. 24 it was reported that "true bubonic plague" existed "of mild type"—this incorrigible optimism!—and on the 12th it had spread to Howrah, all the wider breadth of India, close to Calcutta; "the patient came from Bombay." Then until Dec. 30 there was an end of official telegrams, which first and last harped on "bubonic plague." But all plague, except the "black death," where there is no "time for the formation of buboes, is bubonic. In Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine" bubonic plague is treated under the sub-head "Plague in its usual form." Its very earliest symptoms are curiously like those of influenza:—

Plague.—Most frequently, after a brief time of lassitude, aching in the limbs and loins (sometimes a very painful aching) and shivering, a febrile state commences; and concurrently with this, or from the second to the fourth day of its duration, buboes appear in the groins, the armpits, or beneath the angle of the jaw. . . . Its endemic haunts, especially India and China.

Influenza.—Nervous, marked by severe headache and backache, and great depression. The patient after a slight chill is seized with pains in the eyeballs, frontal headache, and pains in the back and limbs; the backache is in many cases very severe. . . . It had its origin in Eastern Asia.

Of course, we do not suppose there is more than this surface resemblance, but it is certainly curious that influenza in the West has almost precisely concurred with plague in some part or other of the Far East. Be all this as it may, there seems to have been an erroneous notion that the Bombay plague is different from the plague we had in this country in the old insanitary days. Sanitation has saved us from the plague, which is "the Bubonic Plague." But "preventive measures" only were put in operation at the end of September; "repressive measures" in Karrachee on Dec. 30 when the plague was "epidemic." Only on Jan. 6 did Lord George Hamilton telegraph, "Is it clear that remedial and preventive measures are adequate?" and the Bombay Governor replied "the plague must take its course"—Kismet!—and "we cannot hope for early extinction." But it was not until Jan. 21 that thorough sanitary measures were taking in Bombay, and not until the 23rd that it was even proposed to adopt the Hong Kong system of removing to the depth of four inches and burning the floors of each. Nor was it till Feb. 2 that anti-toxin serum was even ordered, though known for long in Hong Kong and Annam. Not until about March 1 was inoculation begun, when it at once became efficient, though cases of old standing were naturally not much benefited. Two days later Lord G. Hamilton was spurred into energy by a fifth and partly sanitary question, and the Governor replied an organisation was being prepared for extension of inoculation and instruction of medical officers. It is not much consolation when so many thousands of natives had succumbed to read that up to March 16 the plague had comparatively spared Europeans:—"From beginning of epidemic in Bombay, of Europeans temporarily domiciled, 12 attacks, 4 deaths; of Europeans permanently domiciled, 17 attacks, 8 deaths; in Poona, 2 Europeans attacked, no deaths; in Sind, no attacks."

What Parliament and the public will want to know is why, when the success of the Hong Kong treatment and precautions was so well known, no effort was made from September 1896 till Feb. 2, 1897, to get serum into Western India, and to carry out the other measures necessary for checking the plague which had been found effective in almost the same latitude in Asia. For ourselves, we see no answer to the inquiry but a confession of impotent administration, municipal and political and an undue deference to the prejudices of natives—prejudices for which singularly little regard is shown in other matters."

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The mortality from plague during the week ending April 16, in the various cities and districts of the Presidency, was as under :—

Districts.	Imported. Cases	Imported. D'ths.	Total. Cases.	Total. D'ths.
Bombay City	...	...	362	303
Karachi City	..	...	177	123
Poona City	...	...	195	149
			Indigenous.	
Ahmedabad	4	2	1	1
Surat	10	8	260	193
Thana	28	15	303	233
Khandeish	1	...	...	...
Nassik	1	...	2	2
Poona (District)	25	12	...	1
Satara	4	3	...	...
Sholapur	2	1	...	...
Kolaba	4	4	147	146
Ratnagiri	3	2	14	10
Baroda (Territory)	1	...	53	45
Kathiawar	2	2	18	13
Kolhapur	...	...	2	1
Cutch	2	...	25	10
Palanpur	...	...	21	16
Karachi (District)	8	7	3	3
Hyderabad	9	7	149	107
Shikarpur	1	1	111	84
Upper Sind Frontier	1	...	...	...
Total	64	...	1,566	...

Total deaths for the week	1,517
Previous record	20,227
Total mortality to date	21,794

No cases or deaths occurred in the districts of Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara Mahi, Kantha, Savantvadi, and Thar Parkar.

The following figures show the mortality in various places in several of the districts for last week and also the total to date :—

Places.	Reported during the week. Cases.	Deaths.	Total to date. Cases.	Deaths.
SURAT DISTRICT.				
Surat	6	5	39	33
Rander	8	11	129	113
Bulsar	84	69	822	628
Kosamba	9	7	14	10
Bhagda Khurd	1	...	1	...
Parnera	1	2	18	14
Mugod	100	65	248	172
Bhadeli Jagalala	11	9	42	28
Bhagdavada	13	11	22	17
Nanakvada	...	1	9	8
Abrama	3	2	16	11
Pardi Sandhpur	4	3	7	6
Pardi Haria	4	1	4	1
Mehey	11	4	11	4
Dhandadhi	2	2	3	2
Haria	1	2	2	2
Bhagod	...	1	3	2
Tithal	1	1	1	1
Suri Bujrug	1	...	11	8
Other places	...	...	127	97
Total	230	193	1,534	1,105
THANA DISTRICT.				
Bandra	7	6	840	705
Thana	9	5	122	75
Danda	1	...	7	3
Vesave	11	11	184	173
Madhu	12	11	64	58
Malad	3	3	24	17
Kurla	16	15	351	333
Andheri	2	3	27	21
Bhyndar	3	3	91	71
Marole	2	3	10	9
Uran	1	1	1	1
Trombay	1	1	6	3
Rai Murdho	5	1	5	1
Bassein	55	35	240	177
Virar	1	...	1	...
Umbrale	1	1	4	4
Maigaon	7	7	91	68
Sopara	18	13	86	56
Agashi	17	15	90	76
Nagnon	21	13	54	39
Vadaoli	5	5	16	16
Nilla More	2	1	3	1
Tulenj	3	2	4	3
Kalyan	3	3	11	10
Bhiwndi	4	4	488	439
Mahim	5	7	42	38
Tarapur	35	31	51	46
Ghivli	4	4	4	4
Chinchani	47	30	302	242
Other places	...	...	84	65
Total	304	233	3,333	2,747
KOLABA DISTRICT.				
Panval	10	11	104	91
Pakhadi Bori	3	2	72	44
Alibag	31	31	88	70
Revdanda	97	97	197	193
Avas	3	2	18	12
Sarai	1	1	1	1
Murud	2	2	11	8
Other places	...	...	41	25
Total	146	146	528	444
RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.				
Shirgaon	1	1	2	2
Bankot	7	4	7	4
Vishvi	1	1	1	1
Karda	...	1	8	4
Velas	3	3	3	3
Ladghar	2	...	40	35
Other places	...	...	25	21
Total	14	10	92	70
BARODA TERRITORY.				
Baroda City	2	4	6	6
Gandevi	33	23	93	74
Bilimora	7	6	9	8
Dhamdacha	5	5	12	11
Ajnai	1	1	3	3
Mehsana	2	1	3	1
Other places	...	...	128	114
Total	55	45	254	217
KATHIAWAR.				
Bhavnagar	2	...	30	18
Kutiana	16	13	50	38
Other places	...	...	10	6
Total	18	13	90	62
SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.				
Sukkur	114	84	423	293
Other places	...	...	6	4
Total	114	84	429	297

The ideal house is yet very far to seek, but there are bold adventurers who try to realise it, and one of them is Dr. Van der Heyden, of Yokoama. The walls of his new hygienic villa are made of double plates of ground glass with a solution of alum in water between, and the plates are held in metal frames built together. These walls allow the light to pass, but cannot be seen through. The alum also absorbs some of the heat of the sun by day, and gives it out by night. Consequently the interior is fairly well supplied with heat and light by the sun alone. The roof, on the other hand, is made impervious to heat and light. There are neither doors nor windows in the ordinary sense. The house is entered by an underground passage, to which a covered stair leads. The air also enters by the stair, and can be cooled, if necessary, in summer, or warmed in winter. It circulates by means of gratings in the floors through all the house, and escapes under the roof. Before entering the house it is filtered of microbes by passing through cotton wool and glycerine. Obviously this house might do very well in some places and for some people, but we question whether it is well adapted for general use.

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THE NILE CATARACTS.

THE Duke of Connaught presided the other afternoon over a meeting of the Aldershot Military Society which was held at the Club House, Aldershot, when a paper was read by Major-Gen. Sir William Butler on "The Nile Cataracts."

Sir William Butler said the Nile might fairly claim to be the most celebrated of all the rivers of the world, for its name went back in the history of man much further than that of any other river. It was long known, in fact, by the simple appellation of "The River," and when people wished to speak of other rivers they used to employ names, such as the Jordan and the Tiber. And it was not difficult to understand the celebrity of the Nile among the early nations of the Mediterranean when they came to consider the nature of the river as compared with other rivers in other parts of the world. To the people of Egypt the Nile was the one principle of life, and it conveyed to them a meaning of home, of food, and even of raiment, which could nowhere else be found centred in one single object. The Nile, moreover, was the cradle of human thought, for while Rome had borrowed from Greece and Greece from Egypt, it was in the waters of the Nile that Egypt had found her inspiration. With regard to the mysteries of the river, he remarked that the ancients knew a great many things about it which we had only recently been able to find out. They had placed its source at a point not so very far from that determined on by the most recent explorers while in the matter of cataracts, though the world had long been in the habit of pooh-poohing their estimate of them as being exaggerated, we now know that they did not overstate the case either in regard to the volume of the water or the character of the obstacles which it encountered. Their description of the force and violence with which the torrent rushed down these slopes had not been in any way exaggerated, for he (the lecturer) thought it would be difficult to imagine any more irresistible water power than that which was to be met with in the cataracts between Wady Halfa and Dongola and those between Merawi and Abu Hamed. But whether the ancients were or were not extravagant in their ideas of the dangers of the cataracts, there was no doubt that they understood the uses to which the Nile could be put better than we did. In proof of this assertion he had only to point to the wonders of old Egypt, all of which were the work of the Nile. In its general course the river had few bends, though at one point it had the biggest bend of any river, and flowed almost back to its original course at Abu Hamed. Perhaps its strangest feature was the fact, that for the last 1,800 miles in its course to the ocean the further it was ascended the larger it became. This peculiarity, however, was easily explained, for in all these 1800 miles it received no tributary streams, but flowed through a rainless regionand was at the same time losing water by the action of the sand [and of the sun, so that by the time it reached Egypt it had lost nearly one out of every three gallons of water it held at Berber. Even then, however, it had sufficient volume to pourpast Cairo a total current which was reckoned at 100 billion tons of water per year.

Turning from the Nile of Egypt to the Nile of the cataracts, the lecturer observed that the bed of the river was composed of sand, but at the cataracts the place of the sand was taken by ridges of granite, which was worn quite smooth by the water, while the sharp edges under the surface were a danger to any craft that came in contact with them. When the water was high the descent of the cataracts was comparatively easy, but it was more difficult when the water was low. It was at the Second Cataract, which was situated at Wady Halfa, that the real impediments of the Nile began, though there was a previous cataract at Assouan. The Second Cataract was about 7 miles in length and there was altogether a fall of about 90ft. It formed undoubtedly the most serious interruption to traffic in the entire distance between Wady Halfa and Dongola. Among the other cataracts along this part of the Nile was that of Semna, which was 26 miles to the south of the one already referred to, while there was another nearer Dongola. This was called the Third Cataract, though in reality it was the seventh, and as an obstacle to navigation it was not of greater magnitude than at least three of those which were to be found between it and the Second Cataract. The railway which was now being constructed from Wady Halfa to Dongola would in future obviate the necessity of using the river between those points. He had seen it stated that it was to be taken on to Abu Hamed, but he thought this must be a mistake, as the region was waterless, and it would, therefore, be necessary to follow the line of the river. The course of the Nile from the Third Cataract to a point above Merawi—a distance of 220 miles—was quite clear, and there were no rocky impediments. From that point, where the Fourth Cataract occurred, the river for 150 miles continued the great bend to the north, but it was a river broken by rocks, foaming through many channels, and filled with large rocky islands which sometimes over lapped each other in midstream. No wilder scene could well be imagined, and at one point there could not be less than 30 miles of actual cataract. Up to a recent period little was known of these cataracts as they were always avoided by travellers passing between Egypt and the Soudan, but that they were passable at high inundation was proved in the early sixties, when two steamers were taken up from Dongola to Khartoum. Between Abu Hamed and Berber there were two more cataracts, and from Berber to Khartoum there was one. This last, for some unexplained reason, was called the Sixth Cataract, but it was really the 19th. Sir W. Butler concluded his paper, which was enlivened by several amusing anecdotes concerning the Arab tribes, by giving a brief account of the animal life in the upper regions of the Nile.

The Duke of Connaught at the close of the lecture said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—We generally invite a discussion after one of these lectures, but I don't think there will be anybody quite ready to get up and discuss the very interesting paper which has been read to us to-day. I have no doubt there are many here whose eyes are very often longing for the wife, and therefore they will have listened with special interest to what has been read to us by Sir William Butler. He has had a great experience of the river, and he has told us some facts about it which many of us very likely did not know before. I may add that he has told them to us in a most charming and fascinating manner, and I am sure I am expressing the feelings of all here present when I say that we are most grateful to him for having come here to-day and for having given us a lecture so interesting and so full of Irish wit and humour.

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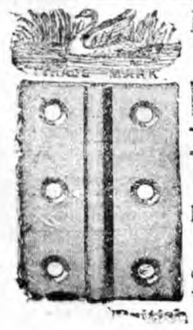

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Valuable Book,
"HOW TO DISINFECT,"
free on application.
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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, COUGH, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and **SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.**

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL K. J. INAY writes:—"Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

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THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

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The **Excruciating Pain** is quickly relieved, and cured in few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

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"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
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SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
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Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

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THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

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IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

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THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

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Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., By J. C. Eno's Patent.

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Barley Water made from

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Barley

and nicely flavoured with lemon.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

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Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

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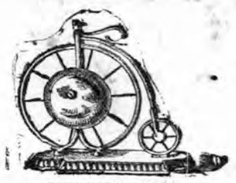

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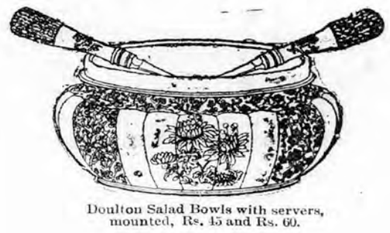

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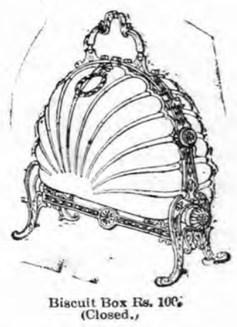

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Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
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PEARS INVENTOR
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
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Soap

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.

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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

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ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

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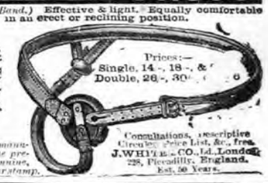
(*No Steel in Bend.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.



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TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

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